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THE WEATHER.

Rain; warmer; brisk to high southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,217. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York, Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British ship Blengfell, from New York, loaded with naphtha, was completely wrecked by explosion yesterday off the English coast, and nine lives were lost. Emperor William and his party arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles yesterday, and was cordially welcomed by the Sultan. Orders have been issued for several armored French cruisers to be equipped on a war basis, and it is understood they will be dispatched to Brest. A clash between Irish leaguers and the civil authorities at Bellinrobe, Ireland, resulted Sunday night from an attempt on the part of the Leaguers to hold a meeting. Terrific weather has been prevailing on the east coast of England. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland lost $150,000 worth of jewelry while traveling on a train yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The inquest upon the remains of victims of the wreck of the Mohegan has been postponed for a week. One of the rescued passengers charges the officers with negligence in the launching of the boats. It is asserted that unknown persons robbed the dead.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt began his campaigning tour through the interior of the State yesterday, traveling from Weehawken to Glens Falls. He addressed large crowds at many places on the way and at Glens Falls in the evening.

There was a joint session of the Spanish and American Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday, at which the Spaniards were plainly told that the United States seeks no power over Cuba, and therefore will assume none of the Cuban debt.

A blizzard following a prolonged rainstorm prevailed in the Southwest and West yesterday, and telegraphic communication was interrupted. The sudden fall in temperature caused much suffering. The Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers were driven from camp by the storm and forced to take refuge in Leavenworth.

Page 2.

David B. Hill has written that he will speak in Brooklyn Thursday night.

The German Republican Central Committee met last night and passed resolutions approving the Saratoga nominations.

Arrangements have been made for the Tammany Hall ratification meetings to-night. The leaders expect an attendance approaching 100,000.

The Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee decided last night to send out an urgent appeal for funds. Mr. Quigg declared yesterday that Mr. Croker's prediction of Democratic majorities had helped the Republican canvass.

Page 4.

The transport Roumanian, with the Fourth Immune Regiment on board, is overdue at Santiago.

The War Department expects that several divisions of troops, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, will be encamped upon Cuban soil next month.

The University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President McKinley yesterday. The ceremony took place in the Kent Theatre.

The transport Minnewaska arrived here yesterday from Ponce and Santiago with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and other troops and convalescents. The vessel had a successful and pleasant trip. The steward was in irons, charged with having stolen delicacies and sold them at exorbitant prices.

Page 5.

Meddler, the imported English thoroughbred stallion, who once brought $72,500, was purchased at Morris Park yesterday for $10,000 for William C. Whitney.

The body of José Glanco, an Italian who had been employed at the water works in Tarrytown, and who had been missing for a week, was found buried in the woods Sunday on Castle Ridge, near the reservoir. The man's skull had been crushed in with the sharp edge of a hatchet.

The women golfers of the Morris County Club at Morristown held two contests yesterday. The handicap event for the Championship Course Cup was won by Miss Swords, and eight qualified to meet in the match play for a cup given by Joseph Bushnell, Miss Shelton and Miss Kip tieing for the lowest score.

Page 7.

The war investigating commission has appointed sub-committees for the inspection of military camps in the South.

The first Chinaman to be examined in New York in supplementary proceedings is Ah Foo, who was in the City Court yesterday.

Joseph H. Choate, Bourke Cockran, and William B. Hornblower will be among the speakers at the Daly-Cohen mass meeting at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, who was for ten years an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, Ward's Island, is now a patient in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital.

John L. Bradley, a military prisoner on Governors Island, escaped on Sunday by sailing across to the Brooklyn shore on a steam launch, while his guard stood looking on helpless.

St. Vincent Hospital surgeons yesterday carved the monster nose of Richard Smith, a lumberman from Indian River, Lewis County, into classic shape and normal size. The operation was reported as "eminently successful."

Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt in his annual report recommends immediate negotiations with the postal administrations of England, France, and Germany to reduce the international postage rates to 2 cents for a half ounce.

Inspector Watchorn, who was sent to Europe to investigate the causes which have resulted in diverting the flow of immigration from United States to Canadian ports, reports that foreign criminals and paupers evade our laws by making their way into this country via the Dominion.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, said last night that the attack by members of the Bar Association upon him would be resented at the polls. It was said that a public meeting would be held by his friends as a vindication of his honor.

Page 12.

Among the passengers on the Seneca, which arrived from Havana yesterday, was Louis Kempner, Postal Agent for Cuba.

Frederick Waydell of 37 South Street has sued the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto to recover $13,866, which he says he paid the bank, but didn't owe.

The owners of the Red D coaster Maracaibo, which was wrecked on the Venezuelan coast, have received word that the vessel and cargo are complete losses. The crew is safe.

Justice Cohen yesterday granted habeas corpus papers for two men who had confessed theft to Magistrate Pool, and had been sentenced by him to sixty days in jail, without trial.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday declaring that from January, 1895, to December, 1897, illegal payments of over $700,000 had been made in Brooklyn to County Clerks Worth and Saffen and Register Harman. The Brooklyn charter, he alleges, was violated in the Auditor's office by the approval of the bills.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Council yesterday decided to make no change in the canons relating to the remarriage of divorced persons. The House of Deputies adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for the temporary use of other forms of worship by congregations not in union with the Church, but who are willing to accept the spiritual supervision of the Bishop of the diocese.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 6.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 5.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 20th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

MOHEGAN INQUEST BEGINS

Adjourned for a Week to Secure Board of Trade Representation.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS

A Passenger Declares There Were None on Deck When the Boats Were Launched — Fifty-six Bodies Identified.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 17.—The inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the wreck of the Mohegan began this afternoon in the church at St. Keverne, it being necessary formally to identify the dead there. The survivors, many of them wounded and carrying their arms in slings, were obliged to ride twenty miles over the roughest roads from Falmouth.

The Coroner expressed his sympathy with the relatives, "many of them from a distant, but kindred country." The roll of the dead was then called. One woman's body was claimed by two families; other bodies had no identification.

A. S. Williams, the company's London manager, testified, describing the ship as in the finest condition. He said they had had trouble with her boilers on her first voyage, and had witndrawn her from one trip, devoting several weeks to repairing her machinery, which was perfectly adjusted. He described the officers of the Mohegan in the highest terms, laying stress upon the abstemiousness of Capt. Griffiths.

A Juror—Was Capt. Griffiths in good health?

Mr. Williams—I saw him just before the Mohegan started, and he seemed perfectly well then.

The Juror—Is it not a fact that he was lying on a couch most of the first day?

Mr. Williams—I should be extremely surprised to hear that. Unfortunately, there is no officer of the Mohegan living. We know that they and the crew did all they could to save the passengers.

Richard Kelly, (passenger)—There was not an officer on the deck when the members of the crew were trying to get out the boats. The only officers I saw were Capt. Griffiths and another on the bridge.

Mr. Williams—I can prove that all the officers were on deck and aiding to get out the boats.

Mr. Kelly insisted that the boats were improperly arranged, being surrounded by railings instead of swung on davits, so that they were launched with difficulty. Mr. Williams contended that the launching of four boats in twenty minutes was good work.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest for a week, to secure the attendance of a nautical expert representing the Board of Trade.

After the adjournment, Mr. Kelly complained that only members of the crew had been summoned to testify. The Coroner replied that he would be very glad to hear the experiences of the passengers. In response Mr. Kelly, with others, protested inability to remain for an adjourned hearing a week later, offering to testify immediately. The Coroner declared that this was out of the question.

Robbery of the dead of the Mohegan has been perpetrated by unknown parties. An American, Dr. Fallows, tucked a bundle of £50 notes in his breast when the Mohegan struck. His body was subsequently found, but the notes were missing. Several of them were put in circulation on Sunday, and the police are investigating the matter.

Relatives and friends of victims of the Mohegan disaster are arriving here by every train. They proceed to St. Keverine through the heavy rain and over sodden roads to identify the remains, which are lying in the Church of St. Keverine, where many heartrending scenes have been witnessed.

The bodies of Mrs. Firing and Miss Saunders have been identified. The total number of bodies recovered up to midnight is fifty-six

DEFENDS CAPT. GRIFFITHS.

Agent of the Line Scouts the Idea that He Was Unfit for Duty.

The only message received yesterday at the New York office of the Atlantic Transport Line in regard to the passengers of the wrecked steamer Mohegan was a cablegram giving a list of twelve recovered bodies which had been identified. The names are: R. A. Baxter, James Blackley, Miss H. M. Cowan, Miss B. M. Firing, B. Franklin Fuller, C. Seymour George, Mrs. L. S. Grandin, Mrs. T. W. King, Master King, L. M. Luke, Miss Saunders, and Miss L. H. Warner.

N. A. Cross, superintending engineer of the Atlantic Transport Line, will sail for London on the St. Paul to-morrow, to find out what he can about his eldest son, Arthur Cross, who was a junior engineer on the Mohegan. N. A. Cross made sixty-eight trips as Chief Engineer of the Manitoba, under Capt. Griffiths.

A number of persons called at the office to engage passage on the steamer sailing on Oct. 29. The Mohegan was scheduled to sail on that date. Callers were told that there would be no vessel of the line substituted for the Mohegan, and that the sailing date would be canceled.

Mr. Franklin, the New York agent of the line, when asked about the report that the Captain of the Mohegan was not in a condition to manage the ship, said: "Capt. Griffiths was one of our most competent men. He was the Commodore of the fleet and an officer in whom we had the utmost confidence. On several occasions I have crossed the Atlantic with Capt. Griffiths, and I cannot use too strong language in contradicting the insinuation that he was in any way unfit for duty when the ship struck. Capt. Griffiths had been in the service of the company for thirteen years, and in all these years of service I have never known him to use intoxicating liquors in any shape."

As to the report that the Mohegan was several miles from her course, he said: "I have no explanation. If she was out of her course, I cannot explain why. I cannot see how, as it has been alleged, the ship's compasses could have been out of order. Any defects could have been discovered had they existed during the trial trip which had just been completed. Again, she had been out thirty hours, and any defects would certainly have been detected. We have received no word that the ship was lying stern on, and I do not believe she is in that position. If she is lying in that position, it must have been caused by the action of the waves."

When asked about the criticism made by John Hyslop, that the lifeboat arrangements of the Mohegan were bad, Mr. Franklin replied: "If Mr. Hyslop says what is attributed to him, his criticisms are not well taken. The Mohegan had a complete lifeboat service. There is not a day on any of our ships in which a thorough lifeboat drill is not gone through with. This is not a perfunctory drill, but one in which the boats are handled and lowered, just as though there was an emergency that called for it."

The double railings which have been referred to in cable dispatches as having hampered the work of the crew in lowering the boats were a feature of the Mohegan that none of her sister ships have. They were designed to prevent a crowding into the boats. There was a rail along the spar deck at the outer edge, but that, it is said, in no way interfered with the mechanical handling of the boats, as the patent chucks in which they rested were as high as the rail, and in swinging clear of the chucks the boats were above the rail. An inner rail, shutting off the boats, so that one could reach them only from the ends, was the one designed to prevent a rush and the taking possession of a boat indiscriminately. It was said that, in so far as this rail acted as an impediment to the crowds taking possession, it certainly was in the way, but that was its purpose.

THE DROWNED KING FAMILY.

Summer Residents of Nantucket Victims of the Mohegan Wreck.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Charles G. Rich, a Boston theatrical manager, said to-day that T. W. King, who, with his wife and two children, was reported lost in the wreck of the steamer Mohegan, was a well-known Summer resident of Siasconset, Nantucket. Mr. Rich was a neighbor of Mr. King on that island, and knew him well.

King's first name was Thomas, and his wife was a native of Saratoga, N. Y. The Kings had one of the finest places on the Siasconset section of the island. The family usually spent the Winters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. King was born in Ohio, and spent several years of his early life on a cattle ranch in Montana. He inherited a large legacy from his father and had no regular business. He employed himself occasionally in writing short stories and exciting novels of Western life. This, Mr. Rich thinks, accounts for the statement that he was a newspaper man.

The family spent the last two seasons in England. Mr. Rich supposes Mr. King must have been called to this country by some business in connection with his mother's estate.

To Bring Home Two Victims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Long to-day granted thirty days' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, to J. P. Firing, chief clerk of the naval pay office, New York, whose wife and daughter were drowned when the Mohegan was wrecked on the rocks of the Lizard Friday night. Mr. Firing's sad mission is to endeavor to recover the bodies of his wife and daughter and bring them to the United States for interment.

Storms on Great Britain's Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Terrific weather has been prevailing on the east coast of Great Britain. There have been several wrecks and rescues of crews. The lifeboat belonging to Cambois, Northumberland, was overturned while proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a French ketch. The lifeboatmen, with the exception of one man who was drowned, were rescued by the rocket apparatus.

Sailors' Wives in Despair.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The distressing scenes witnessed at the offices here of the Atlantic Transport Company when the news of the wreck of the steamer Mohegan near the Lizard first became known to those who had friends or relatives on board were renewed this morning. There were many weeping women present, several with infants in their arms, appealing for news of the missing. Most of them were the wives of members of the crew. Some of them went away still hoping their husbands had escaped; but the majority gave way to despair.

Dr. Fallows a Canadian.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Dr. Fallows, who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Mohegan, was the son of J. S. Fallows of London, Ontario. Dr. Fallows had traveled extensively and was on his way home after an absence of many years.

NINE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The British Ship Blengfell, Carrying Naphtha from New York, Completely Wrecked by Explosion.

MARGATE, England, Oct. 17.—The British ship Blengfell, Capt. Johnson, from New York on Sept. 19 for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place, early this morning. Nine of her crew, including the Captain, his wife, and child, the First and Second Mates, and a pilot, perished. The survivors were landed here and at Dover.

The Blengfell was passing here, in tow, on her way to London, at about 6:30 A. M., and was about four miles off the coast. Suddenly she was enveloped in flames, and smoke poured from her hatchways. Two lifeboats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they were able to reach the burning vessel her masts fell, and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin Sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of naphtha on board, which smelled strongly during the voyage, especially aft, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters yesterday evening. An explosion occurred just as the Captain of the Blengfell had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors. The vessel burned so quickly that her crew had no time to lower the boats.

The Blengfell was an iron vessel, built at Whitehaven in 1876. She registered 1,117 tons, hailed from Liverpool, and was owned by J. Edgar & Co. The Blengfell carried as cargo 329,300 gallons of naphtha, shipped from here by the Standard Oil Company.

Balfour, Williamson & Co., agents for the vessel in this city, said yesterday that they had received two dispatches. One announced the destruction of the vessel, and the second that six of the crew had been saved. The Captain had, besides his wife, two children with him.

FRENCH WARSHIPS GET ORDERS

Armored Cruisers to be Put on a War Footing and May Proceed to Brest.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Inquiries made to-day at the offices of the French Minister of Marine confirm the report, published by the Soleil, in a dispatch from Toulon, saying that Vice Admiral Fournier, who is now at Tunis with the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, will return immediately to Toulon, where orders have been received to speedily prepare the armored cruisers Amiral Tréhouart, Bouvines, Jemmapes, and Valmy for active service, and that, in addition, orders have been issued to send the largest possible number of gunners to Brest without delay to man the forts and batteries there. The vessels mentioned are to be promptly placed on a war footing and are to be sent to Brest.

Rumor connects the French naval preparations with the question in dispute with Great Britain as to the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile.

The Paris papers to-day, in chronicling the movements of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, announce that three British ironclads are engaged in gun practice off Bizerta, the French naval station in the Mediterranean, on the African coast.

A semi-official note issued this evening, which may or may not be intended simply to allay excitement, says that the statements to the effect that the French warships which are being placed on a war footing have been ordered to Brest is incorrect, and it is added that undue importance has been attached to the incident.

A DUCHESS LOSES DIAMONDS.

A Satchel Containing $150,000 Worth of Jewelry Believed to Have Been Stolen from a Car.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train for Calais, bound for London, lost a satchel containing jewelry worth £30,000. Her Grace left the train at Amiens and returned here to report her loss to the police. It is believed that the satchel was stolen, but there is no clue to the thief.

It is supposed that the satchel was taken when the Duchess left her compartment in the train for a moment to speak with friends at the railway station here, after having deposited it near her seat in the compartment.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was the second wife of the Duke of Sutherland and not the mother of any of his children. She married again after the Duke's death, this being her third marriage, and she retains the title of Dowager Duchess by courtesy only.

She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Richard Michell, who was Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and her first husband was Arthur Kindersley Blair. After Mr. Blair's death she married the Duke, on March 4, 1889. His first wife, who had been dead a little over three months when he married Mrs. Blair, was at one time Mistress of the Robes to the Queen. The Duke died on Sept. 22, 1892, and four years later the Dowager Duchess married Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, who was fifty-four years old and a widower. She took the title of Lady Rollit without relinquishing her old title. Her present husband is a member of Parliament for Islington, ex-Mayor of Hull, and distinguished in the academic and mercantile worlds. He lives at 30 Lowndes Square, S. W., London. The Dowager Duchess also has these residences: The Willows, Windsor; Sutherland Grange, Windsor, and 45 Belgrave Square, S. W., London.

BLIZZARD FOLLOWS RAIN.

Telegraph Wires Down in the Southwest and West—Crops Damaged and Cattle Suffering.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—The earliest Winter storm in the Southwest in twenty-five years, and the worst early storm on record, has to-day almost completely shut Kansas City off from wire communication with the south, the west, and the north. An opening on the east has alone kept the city from being totally isolated.

It had been raining for the past twenty-four hours, when shortly after midnight the temperature dropped and the rain turned to snow. Steadily since then a dense wet snow driven by a north wind at points reaching the velocity of a gale, has fallen.

Hundreds of telegraph and telephone poles have either been blown down or broken by the weight of the snow-covered wires.

Railroad traffic, while more or less hampered, has not been badly interrupted, as far as can be learned.

In Kansas City no serious damage has resulted, but the suddenness of the storm, coming as it has upon the track of Summer weather, will undoubtedly cause great suffering, especially on the ranges covered with cattle.

The following was issued by Observer Connor of the local weather bureau:

"A storm of great force is central in the Mississippi Valley, which during the next twenty-four hours will have a northeast course, carrying it over the great lakes, causing heavy precipitation and gales. Since Sunday morning heavy rain fell in Iowa, Missouri, and Eastern Kansas, the heaviest being in Northwest Missouri, where it amounted to 2½ inches. At 7 A. M. rain was falling in the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to Memphis.

"In the Western States the temperature has fallen to the freezing point and the rain changed to snow in Western Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, Northeast Kansas, and Northwest Missouri. The snow will not remain on the ground long. Clearing conditions are expected in this section this evening, admitting of heavy frost to-night, followed on Tuesday by fair and warmer."

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—A real snowstorm, with all of the earmarks of a South Dakota blizzard, prevails in Nebraska. Never in the memory of the first pioneer has such a condition existed prior to December in this section. Yesterday evening the wind reached the proportions of a hurricane, and about midnight snow began to fall. About five inches covers the State. It is still snowing in Omaha, and the high wind is carrying the snow in every direction. The mercury stands at 33, and though much of the snow has melted there has been sufficient to suspend street-car traffic for several hours at a time.

Out in the State sheep and cattle districts the probabilities are that much damage must result. The high wind, which is really very severe for the season, will drive many sheep and cattle away out of the usual range, where they can scarcely be rescued. Little preparation had been made for such a storm.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—The storm which has lasted for forty-eight hours here is moving eastward. It was central over Des Moines yesterday and over Davenport to-day. Local forecast officials say it will continue east. Snow fell in the Western part of the State to-day, and there was a slight flurry in Des Moines at 10 o'clock. Cold rains and heavy wind have prevailed all day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—A blizzard has been raging all day in the trans-Mississippi country. The mercury has been dropping in every town west of the Mississippi River and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. In Nebraska and the West the storm was at its height, with rain followed by snow and a rapidly falling mercury. Dispatches from there to-night say that corn in the fields has suffered, and there is also much suffering among the stock.

The storm went through Western and Northern Missouri, and to-night is sweeping through the central portions and toward the South. Even the oldest inhabitants in Missouri are astonished at the advent of Winter at this season of the year.

SOLDIERS DRIVEN FROM CAMP.

22d Kansas Forced by the Storm to Take Refuge in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 17.—The storm that set in to-day came near wrecking the camp of the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers. Nearly all the tents were blown down, and the soldiers were permitted to come to the city to seek shelter from the snow and wind.

The ground was soft from the rain of Sunday, and when to-day's storm came up tents toppled over in every direction. The cooking and provision tents were among the first to go, and all the rations were soaked. It was impossible to prepare meals, and arrangements to feed the men in town will be made. Most of the soldiers are without money to buy meals.

CIGARETTE COST A HUSBAND.

Groom Smelled Smoke on His Bride's Breath and Left Her Fainting at the Altar.

MIDVALE, Neb., Oct. 17.—At the altar Harry Keldar refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarette smoke on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge in the practice of smoking occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding, and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist, so she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the bridegroom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony, Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's.

"You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The bridegroom's friends hurried out to bring him back. But Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off, and Keldar is preparing to leave town.

The Western Furniture Trust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The formation of a furniture trust by the largest manufacturers throughout the country was considered at a meeting in this city to-day. Negotiations have been pending for some time, and it is said that a number of the important plants have already acquiesced in the scheme. The intention is to form a company with a capital of $25,000,000, with headquarters in Chicago.

Only Five Hours to Washington; Leave New York 1 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Washington 6 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONS

Americans Refuse to Lay Any Claim Upon Cuba and Decline to Assume Its Debt.

FOUGHT SIMPLY TO FREE IT

Spain Quibbles Over the Word "Relinquish," Preferring to Yield the Island with Its Debt to the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The joint session of the Peace Commissions ended at 3:40 P. M. today. The commissions will meet again on Wednesday next.

During to-day's session the Commissioners were occupied with the consideration of the Spanish presentation of Tuesday last, and the American answer, submitted on Friday, relating to Cuba and the debt of that island. The examination of the American written canvass on the subject was not concluded to-day, and will be continued at the next joint session, following which the Spaniards will doubtless reply in writing, the conclusion of the subject soon following.

The interchanges regarding Cuba are now so advanced that the Spaniards will not fail to understand the United States' determination, disclosed in these dispatches on Saturday, not to assume part or the whole of the so-called Cuban debt of $400,000,000. It should not, however, be understood that the Americans, during the course of the controversy, have been unmindful of certain local burdens, like the municipal obligations of the Cuban cities, railroads, and kindred properties, local and permanent.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the American attitude in Cuba is held not to be that of an acquiring power, either of territory or of its real or constructive obligations. The opposing Spaniards keenly contend that sovereignty involves burdens as well as blessings, and that both should pass together from Spain. Closely following this contention, the Spaniards are pressing for a construction of the word "relinquish" in the Cuban article of the protocol.

"We must," they urge, "relinquish sovereignty over Cuba, but to whom? We have not agreed to relinquish it to the Cubans—relinquish it to the United States." Thus, crystalizing their reasoning and insistence, the Spaniards bind debt and sovereignty together and urge that the relinquishment must be to the United States.

While this contention is keenly and vigorously supported, it has not shaken the position of the Americans, who cut the thread of Spanish diplomacy in the middle of the word "relinquish," by practically assuring the Spaniards that they need not cherish anxiety as to whom to relinquish, but to conform to the fourth article of the protocol, which pledges Spain "that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated."

Briefly, the American response to Spanish diplomacy of construction and definition was that the words "relinquish" and "evacuate" are interchangeable and have the same meaning. Thus, three sessions were given up to patiently meeting Spain's views and contentions touching the protocol pledge to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and there is a possibility of two sessions more.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Peace Commissioners have not yet reached the subject of the Philippines, but are still engaged, not exactly with the Cuban debt, but rather in an effort on the one side to get that subject before the Joint Commission, and on the other to exclude it entirely as not proper for discussion.

Without doubt the friction between the two sides has become more pronounced within the past few days, but this is attributed to mistaken ideas existing on the part of the Spanish public men regarding the sentiment in the United States and the probable results of varying political struggles here. Under these erroneous impressions, the Spanish Commissioners have persisted beyond what were believed the reasonable powers of endurance, upon their effort to secure by some means an arrangement, by hook or crook, preferably just now by getting the United States to accept title to Cuba, for the assumption of the Cuban debt by this country, or at least to relieve Spain from that heavy obligation. The Spanish effort will not prevail, but the United States Commissioners are retarded in the consummation of their work thereby.

NO SOVEREIGNTY IN CUBA.

The London Times Correspondent Says Our Refusal to Govern Displeases the Spaniards.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"At the sitting of the Peace Commission this (Monday) afternoon the American Commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish Commissioners thereupon remarked that Spain, having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States, and the United States having denied that sovereignty henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intermission of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light.

"The American Commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants, that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, that they would do all that was necessary to put the island as speedily as possible in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal regularity satisfactory for the security of all.

"Upon this the Spanish Commissioners, with what seems striking logic, promptly replied that by the fact of the declaration just made them and of the United States undertaking to restore legality, order, and security, the United States were invested with veritable sovereignty, and consequently could not refuse to accept the consequences of such sovereignty, seeing that they admittedly could not tolerate the relapse into anarchy of an island placed under their supervision and direction.

"Notwithstanding these striking objections, the American Commissioners persisted in their refusal and officially declared that the United States cannot be considered invested with sovereignty, and that they (the Commissioners) could not deviate from this definitive declaration. According to impressions I have been able to collect in various circles unconnected with either side, but entitled to weight, the refusal of the United States is not of so positive a character as would at first sight seem to result from the formal declarations mentioned.

"The reasoning given me is this: The United States have declared that they made a war not of conquest, but of liberation and order, because they could not allow the prolongation at their very doors of a state of things which was in their eyes a blow to the cause of humanity and civilization. They therefore made a public declaration that they made war not of conquests, and they now consider that by agreeing to be invested with the sovereignty of Cuba they would give themselves the appearance of having conquered the island for territorial aggrandizement.

"They refuse to give themselves the appearance of a conquering nation. Hence they positively refuse to accept that capacity of sovereignty which would be inconsistent with the character of humanitarian disinterestedness essential to the honor of America.

"The United States quite comprehends that its firm refusal to accept sovereignty does not exclude obligation, on the footing of justice and equity, to make Spain real concessions as to financial burdens which would be crushing if she were saddled with the whole Cuban debt. We may be certain that on this point the Americans will be less inflexible than on the principle of sovereignty. The proof, I am told, that the United States is disposed to meet Spain in an equitable fashion is that the Spanish Commissioners, who would not at first accept an invitation to dine with Gen. Horace Porter until the end of the conference, have now accepted.

"Friends of the United States here think it might have been better if it had proceeded more openly and if, instead of conquering the island indirectly, the Washington Government had frankly accepted sovereignty in Cuba, with all the rights and obligations involved."

PEACE DEBATE WAS WARM.

Judge Day Said to Have Complained of the Spaniards' Delaying and Spoke of the Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Paris says:

"To-day (Monday) the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American Commissioners in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish Commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent., paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This—to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines—resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid."

AGONCILLO IS AT PARIS.

The Filipino, Representing Aguinaldo, Talks of the Plans of His People for Self-Government.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Philippo Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippine Islands, was interviewed to-day by the correspondent here of the Associated Press. Agoncillo arrived here, as previously cabled, late yesterday afternoon, from the United States, and has engaged apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor as the rooms occupied by the United States Peace Commissioners. He is desirous of seeing them and placing Aguinaldo's views of the future of the Philippines before our Commissioners.

"Would the Filipinos accept annexation or a protectorate of the United States?" Agoncillo was asked. He answered:

"We want independence; but, the Filipinos have a recognized Government, of which Aguinaldo is President, and it will determine our attitude toward a protectorate or annexation."

"Should the United States take all or part of the Philippines, would the Filipinos fight the United States as they have fought Spain?"

"I cannot answer without possible error; but I think it would be most unwise for the United States to divide the Philippine Islands. They should take all or none."

"If the United States gives up the Philippine Islands, will the Filipinos continue to fight the Spanish?"

"I think so."

"Is it true the Filipinos do not object to the continuance of the native priests?"

"Yes."

"And what of the religious orders—would the Filipinos accept any peace with the United States and Spain which did not provide for the expulsion of the orders?"

"The presence and acts of the orders were the chief determining cause of the insurrection. It would be impossible for the Filipinos to become reconciled with Spain. We have vainly and repeatedly sought the rights of citizenship, employing all legal means, and have risen in insurrection twelve times in a century to secure them, and we are now enjoying them. Peace is only possible under any government by the abolishment of the orders which, as I have said, were the chief determining cause of the abuses and oppression, and hence the rebellions."

Agoncillo, contrary to the generally accepted version of his visit to the United States and elsewhere, says he has not come here to seek a hearing before the Commission, but to learn the determination of the Commissioners regarding the Philippine Islands, and to communicate it to Aguinaldo. Agoncillo, thus far, has not communicated with our Commission and the Spanish Commission.

MILITARY UPRISING AT MADRID.

Opposition to the Plan of Peace Indicated at Paris.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 17.—Advices received here from Madrid point to effervescence in military circles there. Members of the Military Club openly and severely criticise the Government for concluding what they term "a humiliating peace," and some of them even suggest the establishment of a military dictatorship under the present dynasty.

The officials at Madrid deny the report current on the Continent that Capt. Gen. Blanco has resigned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The centre of the Mississippi Valley storm has changed position but slightly since yesterday morning. The trough which extended southward from the centre, has swung eastward to the South Atlantic Coast, attended by heavy rains in the Middle and East Gulf States and Middle Mississippi and Middle and Lower Ohio Valleys. To the west of the storm centre, snow, with freezing temperature, has occurred as far south as Southern Missouri. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States and in extreme Western districts fair weather has prevailed. South to southeast gales are reported in the lake regions, and high northwesterly winds have prevailed along the Middle and West Gulf coasts.

To-day the rain area will extend over the Middle Atlantic States, New York, and possibly Western New England. The temperature will fall decidedly in the upper Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States. Southeast gales will continue over the lake regions, and dangerous southeasterly, shifting to south and southwesterly winds, will prevail along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Florida.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations, and on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Fort Monroe.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	60	44	54
6 A. M.	52	42	55
9 A. M.	49	47	50
12 M.	52	55	52
4 P. M.	54	57	56
6 P. M.	51	53	52
9 P. M.	47	50	52
12 P. M.	44	50	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1897	52
Corresponding date last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ON THE STUMP

Makes Many Speeches in the First Day of His Campaigning Tour.

VIEWS UPON LABOR PROBLEMS

The State's Relation and Duty to Workingmen Discussed by the Republican Candidate — Great Crowds at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 17.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after a day of political speechmaking from the platforms of a special train which is bearing him through the interior of the State, addressed enthusiastic Republicans here to-night upon the issues involved in the present contest, as seen from his standpoint. He expressed himself as well

the State has power it must and shall see that these laws are enforced.

POINTS TO HIS RECORD.

"There is now less need of further legislation than there is of giving a fair trial to the laws already on the statute books by seeing that they are enforced. Here, again, I ask merely that you should gauge my present promise on my past performance. I was for two years on the New York Health Board, and if you examine our record for these two years you will see that never before or since was such good work done by the Health Board for the people who dwell in the congested districts, the tenement house districts. Our greatest work was done in tearing down the old rookeries, the tenement houses in which men and women were crowded like swine, and where the death rate among the children reached hideous figures. When we did this we did it against very powerful and wealthy interests, and yet we were helping the poor and the weak who had no power. We were threatened in every way, but we did our duty. We stopped gross wrongs and abuses. Just as we did then, we will do in the future in the defense of the right.

"If I am elected Governor I shall feel to the full the weight of responsibility resting upon me. I shall apply to every question of legislation or administration that comes before me the test: 'Does it or does it not serve the interests of the State.' I shall consider it from that standpoint, and from that standpoint only. And when I come to deal with any public servant, with any man under me responsible in any way for my administration, I shall uphold him if he does his duty well, but if he does his duty ill and, above all, if he shows moral turpitude, if he is not rightly honest, I shall assuredly punish him, and from that punishment he will not be able to escape by any exertion whatsoever of personal or political influence. That is my creed.

"I am asked not to forget the National Guard. I was for three years a member of the National Guard, and I served last year as a volunteer in Cuba. I think I know what the Guard needs and wants. If I am elected Governor I will put the Guard at the highest point of soldierly efficiency."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"As I was deprived on account of my official obligations of the privilege of participation in the war which has added so much lustre to the previous brilliant civic record of the man who is to-day so gallantly bearing aloft the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and who is certainly leading the Republican hosts to victory with that same earnestness with which he led his Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, and as I have never been called upon to take part in National affairs, it seems indeed appropriate that I should confine myself to-night to a consideration of State issues."

Mr. Woodruff then took up the canal question, discussing it at some length. He was followed by Gen. Woodford, who appealed to the audience to support the President's Administration by rolling up a great Republican majority.

The dense crowd outside the two meeting places that could not obtain admission was later in the evening appeased by an eloquent speech by William J. Youngs of Queens County, who, with Senator Stranahan, held the crowd's attention until Col. Roosevelt appeared and said a few words.

SPEECHES FROM THE TRAIN.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses Large Crowds at Various Stations Between Weehawken and Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 17.—The special train from Weehawken, having on board Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the members of his party, reached Glen's Falls at 6:10 o'clock this evening, having made a number of stops on the way to permit speeches to be made. Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Stranahan, and Gen. Woodford went to the residence of State Treasurer Colvin, where they were entertained.

The first stop of the day was made at Orangeburg, which was reached on schedule time, and as the two-car special pulled into the station, the Rough Rider bugler blowing the San Juan charge blast, the crowd awaiting the train surged down close to the platform cheering and waving hats and flags. Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff stepped out on the platform. It had not been intended to stop at this station, but it was announced by some of the Rough Riders on the train that there was to be a flag raising, and Col. Roosevelt asked that the train be slowed up that he could lift his hat. He did so amid great cheering.

At Nyack there was a crowd of over 500 people, and among them about a hundred volunteer soldiers. Some of them climbed up the back of the car, while Gen. Woodford was introducing Col. Roosevelt, and shook the latter's hand. When the cheers had subsided, Col. Roosevelt said:

"To see my fellow-volunteers here makes it more difficult for me to speak directly to my text. There are several State issues of importance, but none more important than the judiciary. In New York City I am glad to say that my party has just nominated a Democrat. Judge Daly, already on the bench, to continue on the bench. He has been nominated by us because, though not of our party, he has shown himself an upright and fearless Judge. Our opponents have refused to nominate him, and through their master and mouth-piece have announced as the reason for this refusal the fact that Judge Daly has failed to recognize the obligations to Tammany Hall. Acts speak louder than words; and the performance of our adversaries in this case gives a fair measure by which to judge their promise in all other cases, and indicates the principle on which they would run the State, as they already run the city, if you give them the power.

"And now a word to the boys, who by their uniform display that they were of the brave citizens who fought for their country and to whom is due the public gratitude. Exactly in the same measure, there belongs to each of you, my comrades, the same reward for your duty, whether called across the ocean or whether called for the more difficult duty of waiting at home."

OLD SOLDIERS AT HAVERSTRAW.

As the train moved out there were very hearty cheers of approval. When the special moved into Haverstraw at least a thousand persons had assembled, among them a Grand Army post, with torn battle flags and a drum and fife corps, and a large number of school children carrying small flags. When the crowd had gathered around the rear of the car, Col. Roosevelt said:

"It is difficult to say what I want to in so short a time, when there are no less than three different sets of citizens here to whom I should particularly like to speak. All of you will agree with me if I give preference to the veterans of the great war. Ours was not so big a war, but we only hope that we have proved ourselves not unworthy of the brave men who had fought before. And then, I trust, there are some representatives here of the brick-making industry, of which this is the centre on the Hudson River. In my town of Oyster Bay we also have a brick-making industry.

"One of the things that has been pleasantest to me in this campaign is the attitude assumed toward me, wholly without any initiative on my part, by certain of the leaders and representatives of organized labor, of the men who have especially at heart the interests of the workingman, and that position has been taken, not because of what I say before election, but because they know that between elections, when there was no political object to gain and could be no political object to gain, they had in me a man to whom they could come with a certainty that they would have a sympathetic listener and one only anxious to meet them and anxious to recognize in every possible way the interests of the man whose interests are more inseparably connected with the welfare of the State than any other, the man with the dinner pail.

"So much I have said to the men who so gloriously fought in the past generation, and you, upon whom the welfare of the present generation rests. Now for those upon whom the welfare of the State in the next generation depends, the school children. In them we see the possible Rough Riders of the future. There is one thing which this State must look after more carefully than any other thing, and for which no expenditure of time or no expenditure of money can be too great, and that is our school system; and I am more than glad to have school children present when I speak."

At Cornwall the crowd was not so large as at the other places, but it was very enthusiastic. Col. Roosevelt said, in brief:

"I am glad to see so many of my comrades of the war present. I speak to them because they typify courage. That is one essential of good government. The other is honesty. If elected, I shall insist that not only every man, but every measure, shall be honest.

"I introduce to you my colleague, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff."

There were three very hearty cheers for Woodruff, and then he said: "I came along with Col. Roosevelt to see you people give him an ovation. I am glad to see you."

GREAT CROWD AT NEWBURG.

At a suburb of Newburg there was a gathering of workingmen, and a minute stop was made while Col. Roosevelt told them how he admired and believed in the workingman. The train had to move into the Newburg station limits very slowly, for there were fully 2,000 people gathered in the small area of space, while the lines looking down on the tracks were lined with humanity. A band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Col. Roosevelt stepped upon the platform, and then a great shout went up from the assembled multitude. When it had subsided the Colonel took off his hat and said:

"Men and Women, my Fellow Citizens: I appreciate the honor you have done me by coming here to-day. It was in Newburg that the first army of the Republic was disbanded under Washington, the army that had moved on through years of suffering to ultimate triumph, and now, in our own day we are seeing the disbanding of the army with which the United States has fought its latest and I hope last war. That army was composed mainly, as our armies always have been, of volunteers, and the volunteers in this war have been drawn chiefly from the National Guard, as I served for three years in the National Guard. I have served as a volunteer in Cuba. I know what the National Guard needs and what it wants, and if I am elected Governor I will put the National Guard upon a thoroughly soldierly and effective basis, and as for what I will do I don't think I shall have to say much. You have got to be the judges of that yourselves. My temptation is, seeing one of my Rough Riders here, to spend a good deal of time telling you various things about the regiment. But I shall control that desire in the interests of the railroad company and yourselves, and now I will ask you to let me present to you the present as well as the future Lieutenant Governor of our State, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff."

Mr. Woodruff was received with almost as much applause as Col. Roosevelt, and made a few remarks in which he said that Rough Rider Roosevelt would do the same rough riding over the Democratic Party. Rough Rider Rowland Fortesque, a former Pennsylvania University football quarterback, was introduced, and told in a few words how the Rough Riders liked their Colonel. "Why, every man in the regiment, if he could, would vote for him here!" he said. As the train rolled out the band played a patriotic air, and the immense crowd cheered vociferously.

By special request of Col. Roosevelt, a stop was made at the Colwell & Wilcox iron mills, and to a crowd of workmen there he said:

"I asked permission to have the train stop here, although it was not on the schedule, because I wish to have the chance to see you for a moment and to say just one word to you. I understand that hardly ever have your works been idle. The welfare of the State rests fundamentally upon the man with the dinner pail. What I shall strive to do is to see that exact justice be given to every man, no matter who he may be or what he does.

"The thing that has pleased me most in this canvass has been the attitude taken toward me wholly without any solicitation on my part by certain of those who have been the recognized leaders of the labor movement of this State, and who have had peculiarly close at heart the welfare of the workingmen. I draw no distinctions between one man and another. I promise to do my duty to all men as Americans, and as citizens of this State, and so far as I can I most emphatically will favor peculiarly the interests of men such as these whom I am now addressing."

THOUSANDS AT KINGSTON.

At Kingston occurred the greatest demonstration of the day. Fully 5,000 people were packed about a grand stand that had been erected on the open space near the depot, and as the train ran in they surged up to the platform and yelled themselves hoarse in their enthusiasm. When the police could by force drive a way through the crowd for the party, they were taken to the stand, but after they got there it took some minutes before the excited people could be calmed down sufficiently to allow Col. Roosevelt to be heard. Then he made the most important speech of the day, and one of much significance politically. He said:

"Now, I cannot talk against all of you, so am going to ask you to be as quiet as you can. The chief thing that you want to know about your candidate is as to whether or not he will perform his duty exactly as he sees it, and will make the honest performance of duty the one test applicable to all public servants.

"A grave question has arisen as to the management of the canals of this State, and the proper administration of the canals is inseparably connected with the welfare of the State. Remember that all the knowledge of the maladministration of the canals has come from the report of the commission appointed by the present Governor. If elected Governor I shall have the most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals. If there is any trouble with the system upon which they have been administered, I shall do all that within me lies to see that that system is corrected. If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public servant or because of any failure to perform his duty by any public servant, that man shall assuredly be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.

"And what I say about the canals applies to every interest that will come before me as Governor and to every public servant with whom I will have to deal. In considering every interest, I shall consider it from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole and from no other standpoint. That applies to the management of the canals, and it applies to the management of every other public office in the State. In considering the public servant himself, the man who deals with the public interest shall demand efficiency, I shall demand courage, but, more than all, I shall demand rigid honesty.

"Now will you let me, as master of ceremonies for one moment, introduce not only the present but the future Lieutenant Governor?"

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in speaking, said:

"You came out to-day to see and hear Col. Roosevelt. I have come with him to witness the appreciation of the people along the route who have come out to see him. I can tell you that, from what I have seen, it is evident that he is leading the Republican hosts in this contest with the same dash and courage with which he led the soldiers up San Juan Hill. What is more natural than that the people of the State of New York, whose patriotism must manifest itself in some direction, should centralize and manifest that patriotism in the personality of Theodore Roosevelt? The world has always been given to hero worship. The ancients made gods of their heroes and we make ours Presidents and Governors. And we are going to make one of our State heroes, a resident of the State, one of the great heroes in the war, the next Governor of this State.

"From Washington, who achieved our independence and became first Executive of the United States, to Grant, who saved the Nation and became its President, not forgetting Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, the people of this great, self-governing Nation have always demanded the highest civic positions for their military heroes in recognition for their services in war. This demand has in every instance been complied with without regard to previous experience in public affairs. It is, then, even more appropriate than usual that the people of the State of New York should by their votes elevate a man to the highest position in their gift who had given fifteen years of his life to the public service for the good of his fellow-men before he entered on that short but brilliant military career which has won for him fame and glory around the world.

"I do not believe there is any doubt from what we have seen to-day from New York to Kingston, and especially in view of the vast crowds who have assembled here to see and hear Col. Roosevelt, that the people of the State will seat him in the Governor's chair on the 1st of January next."

Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was introduced by Col. Roosevelt as the "man who would have been Governor of New York had he not been counted out by the same element that would count us out this Fall if it could or dared." Gen. Woodford spoke for the upholding of President McKinley by the delivering of a great Republican majority in this State this Fall. He said that for Democrats and Republicans the President had relieved suffering humanity in Cuba, and it was only right that the heroes who had aided at San Juan and Santiago and Manila should be upheld by the upholding of their moving spirit, President McKinley.

At Saugerties about 600 people and a band of music were in waiting, but only a three-minute stop was made. A beautiful bunch of flowers presented to Col. Roosevelt called out a special word of thanks, and he merely repeated the phrases uttered at the other stops. At Catskill, although the station is half a mile from the village, there was a goodly gathering of people, and a band also. Col. Roosevelt talked for a few minutes on manliness of character and honesty of purpose, and said that if elected his administration would be devoted to those purposes.

After leaving Catskill no more stops were made, with the exception of one at Ravena for water, until the train reached Albany, where the train ran off the West Shore tracks and on to those of the Delaware and Hudson Company for the trip to Glens Falls. It had not been intended to make any stop at Ravena, even if there was a crowd, but the engine had to be changed, and there was a delay, during which about 200 people gathered at the train and shouted for the candidate. He made a few remarks, which were received with applause. They did not vary from those made by him at other places.

HISSES AT WATERVLIET.

A crowd of 600 or 700 cheering persons and a band welcomed the Colonel when the train pulled into Watervliet. On a line of freight cars to the right of the train a crowd of youngsters and men cheered lustily for Van Wyck whenever an opportunity afforded. When Col. Roosevelt secured silence, he said:

"I thank you for having greeted me in this way. If you will let me act as Governor"—

Here the crowd on the cars shouted, "You never will be!" to which Col. Roosevelt retorted: "I think I agree with the gentleman on my left." Continuing, he said: "If you will let me act as Governor I will try to deserve your good will, because I shall administer the affairs of the State in the interests of the people of the State."

Again the crowd of boys on the cars interrupted the speaker with hisses and cheers for Van Wyck. Col. Roosevelt answered these with: "The same symptoms of uneasiness come from the non-voters on my right as come from the supporters of Van Wyck." Continuing, he said: "I shall see that the affairs of the State shall be conducted with those two cardinal qualities, courage and honesty. Though it is a good thing to have intellect, character is above intellect. I can promise you one thing: I will administer every public office for the people."

Once more the speaker was interrupted with cheers for Van Wyck, and, in a very heated manner, he turned to the Van Wyck cheerers and concluded his remarks, saying: "We drove the Spaniards from San Juan Hill, and we will so drive the advocates of disorder and dishonor on election day."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff started to say, "I have not time to make a—" when the Van Wyck cheerers interrupted him. As Mr. Woodruff was about to proceed Col. Roosevelt leaned over toward the disturbers and said: "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." This brought forth a cheer from the crowd, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff added: "I am glad that there are some of the sinners here who will return. I've concluded his remarks and the train was pulling out, saying: "Col. Roosevelt is not only leading the Republican Party, but all the friends of honest government and honest money."

An enthusiastic crowd of 2,000 persons was in waiting for Col. Roosevelt's special when it reached Schodack, and its arrival was signalized by the discharge of a cannon. The candidate thanked the crowd for the warm reception it had given him, and said he would like to be able to divide himself into four or five parts, so that he could speak to all. His address was in the main a repetition of the remarks made at Watervliet. Concluding, he said:

"If elected I will owe my election to the people, and to them I will hold myself responsible. There must be rigid honesty in every public department, and I never make a promise I don't keep."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a few remarks and then Col. Roosevelt introduced a Rough Rider, Sergt. Taylor. The Sergeant was greeted with cheers, and to the crowd he said: "Col. Roosevelt will lead you up Capitol Hill at Albany next Winter if you will only follow. And you should follow him, for what he says he will do he will do, and what is good enough for you all is good enough for him. I know this, for in the trenches at San Juan what he had we had, and when he told us he would do a thing he did it."

As the train was pulling out a woman in the audience threw a mammoth bouquet at Rough Rider Taylor, which he caught and presented to his Colonel amid the cheers of the crowd.

At Mechanicville, Saratoga, and Fort Edward there were very large gatherings and an immense amount of enthusiasm, and Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke at each place briefly and on the same lines as at other places.

ROOSEVELT'S MANAGERS HAPPY

Pleased with Reports of the Up-State Speaking Tour—The Departure.

The managers of Col. Roosevelt's campaign for Governor were visibly pleased last night with the reports received of the first day of his up-State speaking tour. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee had private advices from the party aboard the Colonel's special train at intervals along the route, and they agreed in describing the candidate's reception as gratifyingly cordial and enthusiastic. The last of these dispatches came from District Attorney W. J. Youngs, and was dated at Saratoga. It said:

The trip has been one continued ovation. The Colonel's speeches splendid, the crowds immense, and enthusiasm unsurpassed.

Chairman Odell was particularly gratified at the fact that, according to his advices, one of the largest crowds of the day was at Albany, where Col. Roosevelt was compelled to make a speech, in spite of the fact that the schedule contemplated no stop there.

Col. Roosevelt's departure was quiet. He came to this city from Oyster Bay in time to reach the ferry at West Forty-second Street at 9:30 o'clock. The half-dozen Rough Riders who were to accompany him on his tour were awaiting him there, and as he drove up in a cab Bugler Emile Cassi of his old regiment sounded the assembly.

At the Weehawken station of the West Shore Railroad the special train, consisting of an engine, Wagner sleeping car, and an observation car, was boarded. The usual crowd about the station watched the departure of the special, but beyond the manifestation of much curiosity to see the Colonel of the Rough Riders and his men, all of whom wore the canvas uniforms they used in Cuba, there was no demonstration.

In the party were Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; John Proctor Clarke, William J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens County, and Rough Riders A. P. Wright, Buck Taylor, J. Johnson, Sherman Bell, G. R. Fortescue, and Emile Cassi.

MR. QUIGG THANKS MR. CROKER.

Says the Tammany Leader's Boast Has Helped Stir Republicans—Questions of Finance.

The Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee met last night at the Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, and decided to send out an appeal for funds for the campaign. Members of the committee complained that while the Democrats had all the money they needed, their own treasury was badly in need of replenishing.

President Quigg of the County Committee yesterday gave out an interview, in which he declared: "It is easy to understand the confidence of the Democrats. They got together with the Brewers' Committee and got the promise of a big boodle fund. That so delighted Mr. Croker that he had to roar with joy. He just couldn't keep his mouth shut. So he proceeded to do us a very great service, for straightway every Republican in the State began to bestir himself.

"It is quite true that the Republicans generally have been overconfident. They didn't believe and don't believe that there is any Democrat in New York who can defeat Theodore Roosevelt. This fact, no doubt, inclined many to take things easy. But Mr. Croker, with his wild-eyed boast of 130,000 majority in New York, has done more to set every Republican going than could have been done by our political committees. We are grateful to Mr. Croker.

"It is well known that the brewers have to finance Tammany Hall annually. They say the Democratic contribution this year has bedazzled every eye in Tammany."

The regular monthly meeting of the County Committee will be held at the United Charities Building on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

REPUBLICANS DISCUSS APATHY.

If Roosevelt Fails of Election It Will Be the Party's Own Fault, Says Dr. Depew.

Talk of apathy among the Republican voters of the State was the feature of the regular meeting of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

John Sabine Smith, in speaking of the question of enrollment, declared that the main thing for the club to do at the present time was to "break the apathy which exists among the people."

"If we don't elect our candidate for Governor this year we are dead for the next ten years," exclaimed Mr. Smith.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, occupied the chair and made a talk, in which he told about his recent trip into the West.

"I didn't find any general apathy out there," said Dr. Depew, "but since I got back to New York I have been studying the situation here, and I am convinced that if we lose the election this Fall it will be the fault of the party. There has never been a time in my recollection when the situation was so purely Republican as it is now. Our danger is overconfidence. We have a candidate who inspires enthusiasm, but enthusiasm alone does not bring out the voters. It is the duty of every Republican to see that his neighbor registers and casts his vote on election day.

"The defeat of the Republican Party this Fall would have consequences that are not difficult to foresee. The markets here and abroad are awaiting the result of this election. If there should be returned to Congress a delegation hostile to the Republican Party it would be accepted by Europe as evidence that the people of this country condemned the Administration's policy with regard to the results of the war, and that the phantom of free silver was to be resurrected. Doubt and uncertainty would return and prosperity disappear.

"The matter of this apathy among our people has impressed itself upon me," said Dr. Depew in conclusion, "and I have felt that I ought to say something about it."

A sharp passage between Wilbur F. Wakeman and John Sabine Smith disturbed the even tenor of the meeting. Mr. Wakeman urged that the proportion of voters who were enrolling when they registered was small, and he wanted the Campaign Committee to undertake to arouse the people to the importance of the enrollment.

Mr. Smith contended that the enrollment was really very large and that, anyhow, the club had better devote itself to trying to arouse the voters and elect Col. Roosevelt than to meddling with the enrollment, which might complicate matters.

"I would like to ask the gentleman," said Mr. Wakeman, "if he didn't oppose the present primary law and if he didn't prepare a brief on the subject to read before the County Committee which was never read."

This brought Mr. Smith quickly to his feet.

"If you want to wash any dirty linen here, I am ready for it," he exclaimed, heatedly, "but I warn you that if I go into it at all I'll tell the truth. I'll tell what happened on a certain night—but I think you'd better let it drop."

There were cries of "Yes, let it drop" from several parts of the room, and Mr. Wakeman let it drop.

Alfred R. Conkling called the Campaign Committee's attention to the fact that with a little extra work the Eighth Assembly and Twelfth Congressional Districts might be carried by the Republicans.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Indorse Roosevelt and Will Hold a Mass Meeting.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee of the City of New York was held last night at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Gustav Scholer presided, and speeches were made by Collector of Internal Revenue Ferdinand Eldman, C. Otto Baese, Rudolph Rubens, Carl Scheuer, Herman Cantor, Jastrow Alexander, George von Schack, and E. Labishiner. Most of the speeches were protests against the "persistent and frantic efforts to make it appear that the Germans of New York are arrayed en masse against Roosevelt and the Republican State ticket," as it was put in the preamble to resolutions which were passed, as follows:

Resolved, by the German Republican Central Committee, That we enthusiastically indorse the Republican State ticket, so fittingly nominated at Saratoga, and that we will follow the lead of its ideal head, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with as much cheer and devotion as followed him up San Juan Hill—to victory. To Theodore Roosevelt's character as man and citizen we may safely and confidently trust the task of reforming evils wherever found when he shall be clothed with Gubernatorial powers.

Resolved, That we indignantly resent the willful and brutal assumption of a Tammany boss when he lays hands even on the independence and dignity of our judiciary, and that we proudly commend to the voters of New York the candidates for Judgeship—Cohen, Daly, and Taft.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Cooper Union. Col. Roosevelt will be present, and Frederick W. Holls will be the speaker of the evening.

Hudson County Republican Ticket.

The Hudson County Republican Convention met in Jersey City last night and nominated Henry Brautigan for State Senator. The nominees for Boulevard Commissioners are Robert Urquhart and Louis Stubenvoll. The candidates named for the Assembly are: William H. Hooker, Charles N. King, Louis H. Washburn, Douglas D. F. Strong, John T. Pringle, Samuel H. Monroe, John Schwartz, George S. Bogart, Claus Bosse, David Davies, and Herman Voll.

Gov. Voorhees to Resign To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Foster M. Voorhees did not file his resignation as Acting Governor of New Jersey to-day, as was expected. It was positively announced at the State House that the Acting Governor would resign to-morrow. D. O. Watkins of Gloucester County, Speaker of the Assembly, will become Acting Governor. Mr. Voorhees became Acting Governor after the retirement of Gov. Griggs because he was President of the New Jersey Senate.

INQUIRIES FROM VOTERS.

"J. E. M."—If he has always been known under the name of Edward he may vote, using that name.

C. S. H.—You are not deprived of your vote.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia at rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Gold and Silversmiths

have replenished their stock for the fall and winter wedding season.

Their various departments are now replete with the best examples of advanced silversmithing, in substantial dinner ware, toilet and library accessories, smokers' articles and many choice fancy pieces uniting artistic merit with practical utility.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Pearls

Choice Collection which cannot be described

Shape, color and lustre must be seen to be appreciated

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue
New York

THE TAMMANY RALLY TO-NIGHT

Intended to be One of the Greatest in the History of the Organization.

The Democratic leaders expect that between 75,000 and 100,000 people will attend the ratification meetings in and around Tammany Hall to-night. It is intended to have one of the greatest campaign demonstrations the organization has ever made. There will be over 200 speakers. There will be seven meetings outside the hall, and a number of parades from different Assembly districts. Great quantities of fireworks have been ordered, and arrangements have been made for at least a dozen bands of music.

At the main meeting, to be held in the hall, Ambassador James B. Eustis will preside. The speakers will be Elliot Danforth, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Thomas F. Carmody of Penn Yan, and Senator Thomas F. Grady. Commissioner John W. Keller will preside at the first stand, which will be in front of the hall, and the speakers will be John F. McIntyre, James Lindsay Gordon, and Bartow S. Weeks. At the second stand Edward D. Farrell will preside. William H. Grell will preside at a German stand, and Coroner Zucca at an Italian stand. The German stand will be at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and the Italian stand on Irving Place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The other meetings will be held on Fourteenth Street, between Third Avenue and Union Square.

WINNING BY HARD WORK.

Senator McCarren Talks Hopefully of "Underground" Activities.

There was a large number of country visitors yesterday at Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House. Most of the news they brought was of an encouraging nature. Senator McCarren said. Among the visitors was George W. Batten, the nominee for Secretary of State. Mr. Batten said, in speaking of the situation and prospects in the rural districts:

"If the Democrats can win by working hard our ticket will win. There is not a break in the ranks up the State, and they tell me everything is harmonious down here. As for work, I can't remember a campaign when the Democracy worked as hard as now."

Senator McCarren supported Mr. Batten's view that the Democrats are working hard.

"We are doing the work of our lives," he said. "It doesn't show now, but it will. They call it 'underground,' but it will tell in the end, and it is straight enough. There is nothing underground about it, except that we do not care to disclose our plans to the enemy."

In the evening Senator McCarren, Senator Murphy, and Richard Croker held a conference in Senator Murphy's room in the Hoffman House. None of the three conferees would say anything about the discussion, further than that it touched upon the political situation.

HILL TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

He Will Be at the Academy of Music Thursday Night—The Soldier Vote.

The arrangements for the Democratic mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday night are not yet complete. Chairman Shea of the Kings County Campaign Committee said yesterday that ex-Senator David B. Hill and Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, would positively be there, but that no one had as yet been determined on for presiding officer. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin will probably be another speaker. Mr. Shea exhibited the following letter, which he received yesterday morning:

My Dear Mr. Shea: I do not know that your recent letter requires any answer, but I write simply to say that I will be on hand Thursday next as requested to address the Democracy of Kings County. I remain, very truly yours,

DAVID B. HILL.

The Brooklyn leaders are much interested in the voting of the volunteers in the field. The Forty-seventh will vote in Puerto Rico and the Thirteenth Battalion at Fort Slocum, and the Democrats expect that the majority will vote their way. It is regarded as quite likely that in closely contested districts the local candidates will not know their fate until the soldier vote is recorded at Albany.

The Brooklyn managers are much pleased with the accession of the Shepard men. Dyer S. Shepard Democrat of any prominence is for Van Wyck. Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy, one of the leading lights of the Shepard Democracy, is to preside to-night at a mass meeting in the wigwam, Gates and Throop Avenues, at which Maurice F. Holahan will be the principal speaker.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Klein and Mr. Chapman to Start on a Trip Up the State.

Isaac H. Klein and John Jay Chapman of the Independent Citizens' Committee will start to-day on a trip up the State with a view to mapping out the campaign for the Citizens' Union State ticket. They will confer with the chief supporters of the movement in the various cities of the State and probably arrange a series of meetings in behalf of their candidates.

The certificate of the nomination of Theodore Bacon for Governor in place of Theodore Roosevelt was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday.

At the hearing to-day before the Secretary of State of the protest of Lovell H. Jerome against the use of the Citizens' Union emblem and ballot for the independent ticket, the committee will seek to have substituted the name "Citizens' Party" and the beehive as the emblem. They will do this, it was explained yesterday, not because of Col. Jerome's protest, which the members of the committee pronounced trivial, but in compliance with their proposition to that effect made some time ago to the Citizens' Union Central Committee.

The Casino Deal Not Closed.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the formal transfer of the Casino property to H. B. Sire, who purchased it at the foreclosure sale last month, but the transaction was not closed, owing, it was said, to the inability of the lawyers representing the interested parties to straighten out certain legal complications. At the sale Mr. Sire, who owned a majority of the bonds, bought the property for $28,000 over and above the amount of the incumbrances. It was said at his office yesterday that he was ready to pay the money as soon as he could obtain a clear title, and that the transaction probably would be closed before the end of the week.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 17.—A block of wooden buildings owned by George M. Linnell and an adjoining stable here were burned this morning. The block contained the District Court room and telephone office. The loss is $15,000.

The popular taste and how its influence spreads is strikingly indicated in the widespread demand by critical ale drinkers for Evans' Ale.—Adv.

SAMUEL PRITZ DEAD.

His Daughter Was Rescued from Drowning by Mayor Van Wyck.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Samuel Pritz, a wealthy grain merchant, died this evening at his home on Walnut Hill, of heart failure. Of recent years his heart had been troubling him, and the least excitement occasioned him great pain.

A month ago Mr. Pritz's daughter was in danger of drowning while at the seashore, and was rescued by Mayor Van Wyck of New York City. The news of the accident was kept from Mr. Pritz for some time, but finally came to his notice through the daily papers, causing him a shock which he did not long survive.

HIS FAT SAVED HIS LIFE.

Physician Testifies that Bullets Could Not Penetrate It.

Samuel Harding, who shot and severely wounded his cousin, a well-known milkman in Jersey City, on July 30, was yesterday convicted in the General Sessions Court before Judge Blair, of assault with intent to kill, and remanded for sentence. Dr. A. J. Loomis testified that three bullets struck Harding, and that one of them, which lodged in his abdomen, would probably have killed him had he not been so fat.

Mr. Harding weighs nearly 400 pounds, and the bullet was unable to pierce the wall of fat it encountered. The bullet was probed for, but could not be found, Dr. Loomis said.

Harding committed the assault because his cousin refused to supply him with money. The defence was insanity.

Body at Gravesend Identified.

The body of the man found floating in Gravesend Bay on Sunday with his throat cut was yesterday identified by Bernard McKenna of 83 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, as that of his son, John, a steward on the transport Berlin, which came in from Santiago with sick soldiers on Wednesday last. The police are now inclined to doubt the murder theory, and believe that McKenna while in a demented condition cut his throat and jumped overboard from the Berlin.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander W. H. Emory, United States Navy.

ASTOR—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Port au Prince; Gen. J. B. Gordon, United States Army.

BREVOORT—Gen. O. H. Ernst, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. A. Ellis, manager of Boston Symphony Orchestra; Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—Lieut. Col. C. J. Fiebeger, West Point; Col. A. M. Smith, United States Army.

GRAND—Gen. H. W. Lawton, United States Army; Gen. A. C. Pennington, Atlanta; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Tunis, United States Volunteers.

HOFFMAN—E. L. Russell, President of Mobile and Ohio Railway, Mobile; Judge A. C. Coxe, Utica.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop D. A. Goodsell, Tennessee.

WALDORF—Lieut. Angineur, Paris; Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, Paris.

WESTMINSTER—Prof. E. Shaw, London; Gen. A. O. Granger, Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Higgins, F. W., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; F. W. Higgins, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Koch, millinery; G. P. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; L. W. Bundy, ribbons and trimmings; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; W. Hengerer, dry goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, notions, cloaks, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Steiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Fenton, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bartel, A. H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; A. H. Bartel, notions and laces; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Robert, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. E. Shirley, cloaks, suits, and woolens; Continental Hotel.

Schweitzer & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Goldsmith, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. R. Hughes, notions and fancy goods; 32 Franklin Street.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods and silks; F. M. McFarland, domestics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, furs; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; H. O. Roberts, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. H. Wright, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Koninsky, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, ladies' collars, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash goods; M. Willman, linens, white goods, and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins,

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, always prepare something new in Sterling Silver for each Wedding Season, but they believe never so much or so successfully as for the present.

Equipped with the latest inventions and processes of manufacture, they are enabled to offer the choicest wares at the most favorable prices. An examination for comparison is suggested.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

ATTERBURY TO LEADERS

Tells Brooklyn Republicans They Must Take Up State Issues.

ACCUSES ASSOCIATED PRESS

Says False Reports of Buffalo Meeting Were Made Through Mr. Croker's Influence.

There was a meeting of Republican district leaders in Brooklyn last night at the Criterion Theatre. Ostensibly the presidents and secretaries of the 516 election districts were called together to discuss campaign methods and policies. When they came they listened to addresses which warned them of the dangers of over-confidence, hinted obscurely at Democratic victory, and expressed discontent with the policy of State campaign managers. There was a disturbance when an attempt was made to show that the Low and Tracy Republicans were united.

Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee opened the meeting, and introduced President Walter B. Atterbury of the County Committee as the presiding officer. Mr. Atterbury's speech was practically a denunciation of the Republican policy of making a campaign on National issues and a renunciation of that policy as far as Kings County ws concerned. As the Republican leader in Kings County, Mr. Atterbury warned his followers that they must meet the Democrats on State issues.

"I am ashamed to say," he declared with emphasis, "that the Republican Party has dodged the State issues question. There is no reason to dodge it. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, singly and alone among the State leaders, has had the courage to stand up and discuss the canal question. We might as well face that issue first as last, and we have nothing to be ashamed of.

"Remember this. Kings County is the battleground of this campaign. I know what I am talking about, and I weigh my words when I say that. The Republican Party is coming down to the Harlem River with a rousing majority, and it depends on you to roll up a vote in Kings sufficient to overcome the majority across the East River. We are on the firing line."

Mr. Atterbury then argued State issues at length. He claimed that the Republican Party had reduced the tax rate, lessened the expenditures, and increased the revenue. Of the Raines law he said that $33,000,000 had been collected by it, of which $15,000,000 went to the State Treasury, making a gain of $5,000,000 a year for the three years it has been in operation.

"This tax doesn't come out of your pockets!" exclaimed the Kings County leader, and then, noticing an expression of protest on the faces of perhaps one-third of the audience, he hesitated and added, "from the pockets of most of you." There was a roar of laughter, in which the saloonkeepers in the gathering heartily joined.

Most of his speech was devoted to the canal charges. "There is nothing in the Canal Commission's report which charges dishonesty," he said. "The Canal Board couldn't pass on engineering technicalities. The report did charge that a sum in excess of what was necessary had been expended. I don't claim that the work was done as cheaply as it could have been done, but I do say that there is no charge that any Republican State official profited to the extent of $1. It is unfortunate that public works cannot be done as cheaply as a business man can get his private work done, but we would be hypocrites to pretend that the Government of any State or city or of the United States is carried on as cheaply as private business is."

He spoke of the Low Republicans who have returned to their party, and praised them. He was interrupted by hisses and shouts of "We don't want them!" "If Low is a Republican, I'm not!" "He never was a Republican!" The malcontents were few but noisy, and Mr. Atterbury's speech was interrupted for a minute. A policeman put a stop to the trouble by theatening to remove one of the disturbers.

Finally Mr. Atterbury referred to the report that Woodruff was hissed at Buffalo, and denied it. He said the Buffalo meeting was more successful than the Carnegie Hall meeting. "The Associated Press did that," he exclaimed. "Do you suppose Mr. Croker had nothing to do with that report? It only shows that we face the same hellish combination that we faced in 1893. We are poor and they are rich, but we will win."

The next speaker was A. Stewart Walsh, who warred the district leaders against confidence in a "hurrah" campaign. "There's been a great deal of rubbish talked in this campaign," he said, "such as that we are going to sweep everything before us by 100,000 majority. How are we going to do that? The Blaine campaign was the most enthusiastic in history up to that time. But he got left. We had the enthusiasm, but we didn't get the Presidency. What a campaign Bryan made! But he got left. When Roosevelt was nominated there were plenty of Democrats who said they were going to vote for him. Where are they to-day? Every mother's son of them is wearing a Van Wyck button."

Discussing the canal scandal, Mr. Walsh said that if the officials accused were guilty, they could not be tried by the Republican or the Democratic Party. They would be tried by the courts. He advised his hearers to make the most of the relationship between the two Van Wycks as an issue, and to point out that if the Mayor should be guilty of acts rendering his removal necessary, it would be the Governor who would have to pass on the case.

Justice Jacob Neu, who some days ago deserted the Democratic Party and joined the Republicans, was the last speaker. He was enthusiastically received.

DENIAL BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Its Buffalo Report Did Not Say that Woodruff Was Hissed.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called last night at the office of The Associated Press, in the Western Union Building, to inquire about Walter B. Atterbury's statement, made in Brooklyn last night, that The Associated Press report of the public meeting in Buffalo on the night of Oct. 14 said that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been hissed. In the absence of Col. Charles S. Diehl, the Assistant General Manager, the Night Manager gave the reporter access to the record copy of the office, including the matter received from Buffalo on the night in question.

It was found that a condensation of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's speech, making about 325 words, had been received from Buffalo in advance of the introduction to the account of the meeting. This speech was released as soon as delivered, in the following words:

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was introduced, and was greeted with tremendous applause. ("Take in Woodruff, which is hereby released.")

This was found to be the only reference to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff contained in The Associated Press report of the Buffalo meeting, except a mention of his presence there, made in the first part of the introduction.

HEAVY ELECTION BETTING.

E. B. Talcott of the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co., booked some heavy election wagers yesterday, he betting on Van Wyck for customers of the firm. The laying was at even money. One bet was of $10,000. Among those who took the Roosevelt end of the betting were A. A. Housman, J. S. Bache & Co., I. N. Spiegelberg, and M. B. Mendham. The amounts they laid were from $500 to $2,000. A bet by Mr. Talcott that was not taken was $1,000 to $10,000 that Van Wyck would have 75,000 plurality.

The members of the Jefferson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, have formed a pool of $30,000 to wager on Van Wyck. They say that $20,000 has already been placed at odds of 4 to 5. The remaining $10,000 will be disposed of at the same odds if possible, and the club will take amounts from $200 up. The clubhouse is at 728 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

A. G. Wheelock, the bookmaker, said yesterday that he had made two bets amounting to $30,000, taking the Roosevelt end of the wager. Mr. Wheelock said that he has made one wager of $25,000 at odds of 5 to 3, and another of $5,000 at the odds of 10 to 7. He says that he has more money to bet, but is waiting for the odds to simmer down to the point at which they will remain for the rest of the campaign. Wheelock said that Jacob Field, another bookmaker, has from $25,000 to $50,000 to wager as soon as the betting gets settled at permanent odds. He is not willing to give such odds as Mr. Wheelock gave.

Mr. Wheelock has bet freely upon elections in the past. He said yesterday that he has lost only once, when he wagered $13,000 that Tracy would get more votes than Low in the New York campaign last year. He says he won money on McKinley, Morton, and Strong.

Two well-known men from the Southwest came to town yesterday with large amounts of money to bet on Van Wyck. One was Col. "Bud" Reno of New Orleans, who is at the Windsor, and the other was Col. Stealy of Louisville.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The political outlook may be as comfortable to the Republicans as they say at headquarters of the Congressional Committee, but very distressing reports from Pennsylvania are heard about the departments, and disquieting hints are now and then dropped about New York. Wherever a member of the Cabinet can be used to advantage, he has been put upon the stump.

Postmaster General Smith has restricted his eloquence to Western States, although there is great demand for him in Pennsylvania. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath is now talking about going to Indiana, but he has no expectation of speaking. He has been urged to come home by C. S. Hernly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who sends "a very cordial and pressing invitation to come to Indianapolis as soon as possible and help us out." Mr. Hernly expresses the regret of "many of our Republicans" that the President would not spend more time in Indiana, and that he would give so much to Chicago.

Mr. Heath will answer this call as soon as the pressing demands of the double office he holds will permit.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union adopted a resolution last night offered by John De Witt Warner declaring that the committee will make no Senate or Assembly nominations this year.

***

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh District, announced yesterday that he could not accept the nomination, which was made while he was absent in the Adirondacks and without his consent. William Sulzer is the Democratic candidate in the district.

***

Application was made yesterday to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a writ of mandamus requiring the County Clerk of Queens County to omit from the ballots in that part of the county which is to constitute the new County of Nassau the names of all the candidates for county offices in Queens. The application was made in behalf of Daniel Noble, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Queens County. Henry A. Montfort, his counsel, claimed that the Clerk of Queens County included in the ballot for Nassau County not only the names of the candidates for Nassau County offices, but also the names of candidates for Queens County officers. Decision was reserved.

***

A German-Irish-American political association has been formed in Brooklyn. The motive of the movement is to attack Col. Roosevelt for attacks which he is said to have made upon Irish and German citizens. The headquarters of the organization are at 35 Joralemon Street, and the projectors of the movement announce that they will issue pamphlets quoting Roosevelt's remarks on the subject. The Executive Committee consists of George H. Meyer, H. W. Blessing, Charles F. Rhoman, Frederick A. Blessing, and W. H. Downes.

***

The United Colored Democracy of Greater New York will hold a mass meeting in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to ratify the regular Democratic State and local nominations. Edward E. Lee, chief of the organization, has called the meeting and will preside over it. William E. Gross, chief of the organization in the Borough of Brooklyn, said that "the meeting is intended to be an offset to the Republican fiasco at Lenox Lyceum last Friday evening."

***

A meeting of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to formally open the campaign. Headquarters will be opened to-day. Four large mass meetings have been arranged, besides other smaller meetings.

An Italian Murdered in Brooklyn.

Peter Merino, an Italian, thirty-five years old, was shot through the head last night at about 11 o'clock and instantly killed by some unknown person while ascending the stairs to his apartment on the third floor of the flat at 143 Conover Street, Brooklyn, where he lived. The flat is occupied entirely by Italians, and the police have arrested three of the residents on suspicion. They are Isadore Riffio, twenty-nine years old; Manuel Fenoli, forty-two years old, and George Sanigo, thirty-nine years old. They refuse to talk.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated, and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. All nations have benefited by it, and all praise it.

"THE HAT TRIMMINGS CASE."

New Trial Ordered by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day Judge Shiras handed down an opinion reversing the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the customs duty case of the importing firm of Meyer & Dickinson against the Government, the suit being commonly known as the hat trimmings case. The decision of Judge Shiras is against the Government.

Under the opinion the judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the case is remanded to that court, with directions to award a new trial.

A COUNTESS IN DISGRACE.

Louisa Von Lindeau Charged with Drunkenness in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Countess Louisa Von Lindeau, an actress known in Germany and in many American cities as Countess Koenigslow, was locked up at the Central Police Station here last night upon the charge of intoxication. During the night she made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in her cell.

In the police court to-day her fine was suspended for twenty-four hours, in order that she might have time to leave the city. The Countess was formerly quite wealthy, but through dissipation lost everything she possessed. Friends of the woman will send her to New York.

HEARERS DIDN'T PAY GAS BILLS.

Brooklyn Minister Says Sunday Night Meetings Are Failures and Resigns.

The Rev. Lewis Edwin Pease, pastor of the Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has given notice of his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Pease's reason is embodied in his letter of resignation as follows:

"After experimenting for years in the matter of Sunday evening services, I have come to believe that the time and energy used in making them a success can be better used in other branches of church work. I have managed, by advertising freely, to attract large evening congregations, but I find that the people who come have so little interest in the welfare of the church that the collections hardly pay for the gas.

"Does this pay? I do not think so, and I am willing to sacrifice my pastorate to my opinions."

DIVORCED COUPLE REMARRIED.

John H. Noon and Wife of Freeport, L. I., Are Reunited.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 17.—It became generally known in Freeport to-day that John H. Noon and his divorced wife had been quietly remarried a few weeks ago and that the absence of Mrs. Noon and her four children from Freeport was to be permanent, for the reunited family is living in Charlestown, Mass.

The Noons were married in 1881, and lived together for ten years. In 1891 Mrs. Noon went to Europe, and shortly afterward separated from her husband. She took her four children, and for seven years husband and wife remained apart. About a month ago Mr. Noon was in Freeport to see his wife, and heard that Charles Hope of Brooklyn was paying attentions to Mrs. Noon. Hope testified against Noon, and this made him angry. He went to his wife, effected a reconciliation, and they started life over again.

WEALTHY SOLDIER DEAD.

There died at the post hospital at Willets Point yesterday a private of the Engineer Corps who was heir to almost a million dollars. Had he been out of the army he would have been in possession of the money.

The soldier was Gresham A. Young of Louisville, Ky. He left home over a year ago, telling his mother that he was going to enter a school of engineering. He came East and enlisted in the Engineer Corps. He was one of the detail that went with Gen. Miles to Santiago, but saw no service there, and proceeded with the expedition to Puerto Rico. He returned three weeks ago and was taken ill with typhoid. His mother arrived at the post on Saturday, after he had become unconscious.

The young soldier's father, who was an earthenware manufacturer, left a large fortune, now estimated at close to $1,000,000. He left seven children. The soldier was the last of the seven, the other six having died previously. He became of age in August, and his death removes the last direct heir.

BRYAN CANNOT GO TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The following letter of declination has been received from W. J. Bryan in response to an invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee:

"Camp Cuba Libre,
Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. —, 1898.

"I regret that duties here will prevent an acceptance of the invitation extended by the citizens of Chicago to be present at the National Peace Jubilee to be held on the 18th and 19th of the present month.

"The American people are pre-eminently a peace-loving people, and it is fitting that they should celebrate the termination of the present war—a war conceived in an unselfish love for humanity—a war which has demonstrated anew the valor of our soldiers and seamen; a war which it is destined—let us hope—to establish in the Orient as well as in the West Indies, that doctrine sacred to the people of the United States, namely, that Governments derive their just powers not from armies or navies, but from the consent of the governed.

"Thanking the committee for honoring me with an invitation, I am, very truly yours,
"W. J. BRYAN."

WORK ON THE DEFENDER.

The cutter Defender will be taken to Bristol, R. I., to the shops of the Herreshoffs in about ten days. The shops are being prepared for the reception of the famous yacht. The channel has been dredged and new ways are being built, and although work has been going on for a month much remains to be done yet. So far the work has cost several thousand dollars, and many more will have to be spent before the Defender can be taken out of the water or work on the new boat commenced.

Capt. Job Terry of Fall River has the contract for constructing the new launching ways and marine railway, and last Friday he said it would take three weeks more to complete the work. The double rows of piling are nearly all in place for the heavy timbers on which the steel rails will rest, extending from the water end of the south shop nearly 300 feet into the harbor.

When the Defender arrives at Bristol she will be moored in the harbor, where the work of breaking the rivets may be carried on until she is on the ways. The material for the reconstruction of the Defender's upper works has not arrived at the yard. The new engine and cog-gear capstan to haul out the Defender and to launch the new yacht are being constructed at the company's machine shops.

Plucky Newport Horsewoman Hurt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Miss Belle Beach, who has taught many of the Newport cottagers how to ride, is suffering from an accident she met with Sunday morning. Miss Beach was riding, and leading a horse with her left hand, intending to give Miss Beatrix Goelet, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, a riding lesson. As she turned into Webster Street the horse she was leading took fright. Miss Beach pluckily held on to the runaway and, leaping from her sadle, tried to stop it, but was dragged some distance before she succeeded. Her left hand was badly crushed and, owing to the swelling, Dr. Knapp, her physician, is at present unable to determine whether any bones are broken.

A Servant in Trouble at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Sabrina Judge, a servant who for nine years has been in the employ of Mrs. C. L. Best, on Bellevue Avenue, was found on Saturday unconscious in her room, with the gas turned on. She was revived and removed to the Newport Hospital. In her trunk jewelry, silverware, and other articles belonging to Mrs. Best were found, and to-morrow morning the girl will be arraigned on the charge of larceny. Dr. Kenefick of the hospital is of the opinion that she is of unsound mind.

Supposed Suicide by Gas in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Alexander Lockhart was found dead on the floor of his parlor on Tremont Street this morning. Gas was escaping from a burner, indicating that the man had been asphyxiated. Lockhart's wife was removed to an insane asylum four weeks ago, and since that time he had been acting in a peculiar manner. It is thought he was temporarily insane as the result of his wife's affliction and committed suicide. He was thirty-five years old.

China Decorating Shops.

One feature of this department is our Decorating Shops on the premises. We can match up old sets of china, no matter where bought or how elaborate the design, and at short notice.

Admission to view these interesting processes may be obtained at the Superintendent's desk.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Glass Cutting Shops.

In our glass cutting shop and gold glass decorating works we are enabled to duplicate anything, no matter where purchased, or how intricate the design. These are features found in no other establishment. Admission to view these interesting processes may be obtained at Superintendent's desk.

Rich Glassware—Art Pottery.

This department is a Modern China Store, complete and up-to-date.

We are manufacturers of China and Glass at Rudolstadt, Steinschonau, Carlsbad and Limoges—the "Fountain Head" of these industries—and their products reach our customers "Shorn of the Jobber's Profits."

With the same care that we display the productions of our own factories we show the works of every well-known foreign and domestic manufacturer in Dinner Ware, Tea Ware, Toilet Ware, Ordinary Glassware, Domestic Stone and Kitchen Ware. Every line, from the highest to the lowest, is shown in most exhaustive detail.

Bargains in china and glass come to us from manufacturers, as they recognize this as the natural channel of outlet for large quantities; thus the magnitude of our business, combined with our established law of minimum profits, has given us the prominence we now enjoy. With this in view, we invite your inspection; it will impress you and be profitable.

Rich Cut Glass.

Having withstood the wave of imperfect, worthless imitations, it is more appreciated as the public comes by comparison to know the beauties of brilliancy, true execution of a design, and the wide range of handsome patterns, shown from day to day by those manufacturers who make this study an art. We are manufacturers and give our customers all the trade advantages, combining perfect creations with the lowest minimum prices.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "Straus Cut Glass," which received the medal of superiority at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

This means perfection.

About these rich wares we quote from the Crockery and Glass Journal the following:

The aristocratic visitors to the International Bazaar, recently held under the auspices of the Empress of Russia, pay more attention to the Exhibit of Straus Cut Glass than anything else in the bazaar.

A large Punch Set was purchased for the Emperor at 1,000 rubles. A 48-inch Vase was spoken for by the Governor of the Imperial Glass Factory as a sample for shape and cutting.

This man, who is a practical glass maker, expressed himself to the effect that he had never seen anything in cut glass which in beauty of design and brilliancy was equal to this piece, and for that reason selected it for his collection of rare pieces of glassware.

The manufacturers of these wares are certainly to be congratulated upon having brought honors to this important American industry.

Rock Crystal Ware.

We have some of the richest conceptions seldom found even in exclusive establishments in Goblets, Champagnes and Table Glassware generally. Deserving most prominent mention is a line of Claret Pitchers, combining the new Colonial cutting with border of rock crystal engraving, mounted in sterling silver.

There are no duplicate pieces. This makes them desirable gifts.

Goblets range in price per dozen from . . . . 19.66 to 74.76

Claret Pitchers, with sterling silver mounts, from 14.66 to 49.66

Cabinet Specimens Enamelled Glass.

In our collection of Bohemian Glass and worthy of special notice, is a small line of Cabinet specimens.

They are old Dutch reproductions of enamelled glass, the originals of which are shown in the Kunstgen Museum, Berlin, and Kunstgewerbe Museum, Dresden.

They are very interesting, as showing the ancient crests and armorial bearings of their day, and how far advanced in their art were the glassmakers of the sixteenth century.

With this collection there are a few specimens of the Indian Moradhabad glass, the originals of which are very old and rare museum specimens. This collection is more valuable by reason of the very few duplicates found, but our prices are just as small as if the supply was large.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Martha Washington China Service.

In China Department, 2nd floor, we are showing a very creditable reproduction of the dinner service which was presented to Martha Washington in 1783 by the French officers attached to the Revolutionary Army.

They are copies from the few original pieces now in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. They are sold by the single piece, and would be a valuable addition to your china collection.

Gold Glass

is an important element in the richly decorated table. One's idea as to the form a decoration may take, say to harmonize with the general decorations of the Dining Hall, or the China Service, must be executed to your order. We, however, show many splendid examples of Paste Gold Decorations, prominent among which is the Empire.

A SET OF THE EMPIRE GOLD DECORATIONS, same as in cut, costs.		12 WINES,	$9.37
12 GOBLETS,	$16.37	12 CORDIALS,	8.37
12 CHAMPAGNES,	13.37	60 PIECES COMPLETE SERVICE,	59.85
12 CLARETS,	12.37	And a COMPLETE SERVICE, same as above, plain burnished gold borders, for	12.96

Royal Vienna China,

with the rich deep royal blue and maroon body colors, correctly drawn panels of medallions, and pleasing mythological studies bordered with paste gold.

These are the wares to which we invite your inspection. You may be a student with us among these masterpieces of the Viennese. You may buy a piece of this ware for collection. It is offered at such low prices that you cannot afford to lose the opportunity if you are seeking fine wares.

The Portland Vase.

A celebrated ancient Roman glass vase or cinerary urn found during the pontificate of Urban VIII, (1623-44) in a marble sarcophagus (of Alexander Severus, it is thought, and his mother Mammaea) in the Monte del Grano, near Rome. The ground of the Portland Vase is of dark blue glass, and the figure subjects which adorn it are cut in Cameo style in an outer layer of opaque white glass. In the official British Museum Guide (1890) it is stated that the composition is supposed to represent on the obverse, Thetis consenting to be the bride of Peleus, in the presence of Poseidon and Eros; on the reverse, Peleus and Thetis on Mount Pelion. On the bottom of the vase is a bust of "Atys." In the end of the 18th century Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter, made fifty copies in fine earthenware of the Portland Vase, which were originally sold at twenty-five guineas each. One of the original vases (slightly imperfect), made by Josiah Wedgwood is on exhibition in our China Department; (not for sale), together with specimens of this ware in small, inexpensive pieces.

A LITTLE GIRL PICKPOCKET.

Admits Plying Her Trade in Churches, Cars, and Stores.

According to the Brooklyn police, Nellie Kiernan, though a mere child, is a very prodigy in crime. Nellie, who is twelve years old and lives at 159 Butler Street, Brooklyn, was caught late yesterday afternoon stealing a woman's pocketbook in a Fulton Street dry goods store.

A detective saw Nellie in the act. At Police Headquarters four pocketbooks, containing small sums of money and two finger rings, worth about $5, were found upon the girls. Nellie at first took her arrest coolly, but she afterward broke down and admitted having stolen the pocketbooks and the rings.

The child told Capt. Reynolds that she had made a regular business of picking pockets since last Spring.

She had plied her trade, she said, on the trolley cars and in the churches and department stores. A week ago last Sunday, she said, she got four well-filled purses as the fruits of her morning's' work at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Nellie was sent to the shelter of the Children's Society for the night, and this morning she will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court.

The American Gentlemen's Whiskey
Hunter Baltimore Rye
10 Years Old.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

BROOKLYN LAD'S FATAL FALL.

George Ruhl Climbs an Elevated Railroad Pillar and Loses His Hold.

With a merry laugh on his lips, twelve-year-old George Ruhl of 382 Pine Street, Brooklyn, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which resulted in his death shortly afterward. George, with several other boys, was playing under the Kings County Elevated Railroad structure at Liberty Avenue and Crescent Street. The game was "Follow your leader."

George, who filled the rôle of leader, started to climb one of the columns of the elevated railroad structures. He reached the top and looked down with a laugh of triumph at his playmates. The next instant he lost his hold and plunged headlong to the pavement below. Ambulance Surgeon Fitzgerald of St. Mary's Hospital found that the little fellow had fractured his skull. He was taken to his home, where he died an hour later.

A Monument to Harvard's Heroes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—A mass meeting of members of Harvard University will be held in Sanders Theatre on the 21st inst., to take measures for the erection of a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war with Spain. Three forms for the memorial have been proposed. One is that it take the shape of a gateway, on which the names of those who died in the war might be inscribed. Another proposition is to erect tablets in Memorial Hall similar to those in memory of the students who died in the civil war. A third proposition is to put the tablets in Sanders Theatre, which, though part of the Memorial Hall building, was not built with money subscribed for the civil war memorial.

Summer Home for St. Ann's Academy.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 17.—St. Ann's Commercial Academy of East Seventy-sixth Street, New York, has purchased the Van Ness farm, located between Rahway and Woodbridge. This is to be converted into a Summer residence for the pupils of the academy, and a building is to be erected next Spring with accommodation for 200 pupils and 50 teachers, who will board there during the Summer. The purchase was made for the academy by the Rev. Father Tetreau, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church, New York, and the purchase price is said to have been over $8,000.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Men's Shirts.

OUR SPECIAL SHIRT. In our great Shirt stock there is one line of which we were particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York.

Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made Shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand-worked button-holes and eyelets, &c., &c. 68
Unlaundered, price each,

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

YELLOW FEVER ON A BARK.

The Maryland at Havana May Sail for Baltimore, but Will Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Marine Hospital Service to-night received the following cablegram from Dr. Bruner, sanitary Inspecter of the Marine Hospital Service stationed at Havana.

"American bark Maryland for Baltimore, has developed five cases of yellow fever, and three deaths in Havana. Have advised that vessels proceed to Tortugas Quarantine. The Master of the vessel protests. Unless protest overruled, more yellow fever will develop en route to Baltimore. BRUNER."

Officials of the Marine Hospital Service said to-night that they could not prevent the Maryland from proceeding to sea from Havana, but that if she sailed for Baltimore, she would be held up at Cape Charles Quarantine Station and not allowed to proceed further.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

All New Books Published at $1.50, our price 98c

THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS, by S. Weir Mitchell.
THE DAY'S WORK, by Rudyard Kipling.
DOMITIA, by S. Baring Gould.
THE PURITANS, by Arlo Bates.
HER MEMORY, by Martin Maartens.
RUPERT OF HENTZAU, by Anthony Hope.
ROMANCE OF A MIDSHIPMAN, by W. Clark Russell.
HOPE THE HERMIT, by Edna Lyall.
DREAMERS OF THE GHETTO, by Zangwill.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA DICTIONARY in 4 volumes, fine library binding, per set, 7.21

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred our regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any competitor cuts our price, we in turn cut again and are still the lowest.

Sweeney on Trial for Murder.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John Sweeney was placed on trial for his life in the Westchester County Court to-day. He shot and killed his wife Mary in front of their home, in Mount Vernon, on the evening of June 1 last. The defense will be temporary insanity.

The Wanamaker Store

Recent Offers and Some New Ones

THERE is still a half day's selling, or thereabout, in the Silks we told about yesterday,—fine taffetas in scores of patterns, at a reduction of a third and more.

There is still about a day's selling in the Dress Goods, also spoken of yesterday,—cheviots, whipcords, serges, coverts,—on many of which the saving is close to a dollar a yard.

A new bargain, that will find a permanent home here, lies in a first-class make of bleached muslin at eight cents a yard. This is equal to the very best standard makes that retail at ten cents,—in fact, has four more "picks" to the inch than the finest of them, and equals them in weight.

The Suits and the Season Days like yesterday make lively times in the Costume Store. The season is upon us, and the suits for the season are here.

The chief feature is *difference*. The commonplace is almost as objectionable as the trashy. We avoid both by scrupulous and vigorous search for the new and the good.

Three things that you may be sure of here. First, that the suit is novel and stylish and correct; second, that it is made *better* than most suits of its price (we are very particular about details), and, third, that the price is as low as you can find anywhere. Those are the three elements that compose Satisfaction.

Here's a suggestion or two:

At $10—Of serges, blue and black; also two-toned wide wale serges; some covert cloths; fly-front and tight fitting jackets; lined with silk or satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts.

At $12—Of serges; fly-front, silk-lined jackets; new flounce skirts, percaline lined.

At $13.75—Of mixed covert, in fly-front and double-breasted jackets; flounce skirts; well tailored and finished.

At $18.50—Stylish suits of tailor cloths; fly-front jackets, lined with striped silk; percaline lined skirts.

At $20 to $30—A large assortment in all the newest styles and materials; most of these silk-lined throughout.

At $30—A great variety of exquisite tailor gowns, in broadcloths, covert cloths and cheviots; all beautifully silk-lined throughout. Other tailor-made dresses up to $125.

Velour Table and Piano Covers Some particularly handsome and elaborate patterns are disclosed in the unpacking of these fine imported covers. They're ready for you today—an attractive display of goods at attractive pnices.

Tute Velour Covers in Bokhara patterns.

4-4 size at $3; 6-4 size at $5; 8-4 size at $10; 8-4x10-4 size at $12.50; 8-4x12-4 size at $15.

Ramie Velour Covers—new this year.

4-4 size at $3.50; 6-4 size at $5.50; 8-4 size at $11.50; 8-4x10-4 size at $14; 8-4 x12-4 size at $17.

Victoria Velour Covers.

3-4 size at $1.50; 4-4 size at $2.25; 6-4 size at $4.

Embroidered Victoria Velour Covers.

4-4 size at $3.75; 6-4 size at $6.50; 8-4 size at $12; 8-4x10-4 size at $15; 8-4x 12-4 size at $18.50.

Third floor.

Reference or Pure Enjoyment It is given to few literary works to be equally enjoyable as literature and valuable as a reference. The INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE is one that is both.

It can be used to delightfully fill a leisure moment or hour or day. Open any one of the twenty volumes at random. Your attention is instantly caught and held by some masterpiece, given in readable form,—not merely a page or two of it.

As a book of reference it is as easily used as a dictionary, and for the same reason. It has all its matter indexed under one alphabet, and much pains has been taken to reduce this index to the smallest possible form. An index that needs an index is a cumbrous thing. This one answers any question concerning literature you may wish to ask, and answers it quickly. In fact, a complete, compact, certain, helpful index to a most valuable work.

The INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE is arranged chronologically from the earliest known writings down to the works of the present day.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Making Clothing to Order Here's a custom tailoring business, employing only high-class cutters and tailors,—well informed, careful, skillful employes. Now, while their work is of a high standard, our prices are far below those of high-class merchant tailors generally. For instance, our $35 single-breasted sack suits. We're making them up from 42 styles (many of them exclusive) of imported and American-made fancy cheviots and worsteds. Many another merchant tailor would consider $50 a low price for suits of this kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

DEGREE FOR MR. M'KINLEY

The President Made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Chicago.

CEREMONY IN KENT THEATRE

Purple-Lined Hood Placed Upon His Shoulders by Dr. Harper Amid Prolonged Applause — Storm Ruins the City's Decorations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The University of Chicago to-day conferred upon President McKinley the degree of Doctor of Laws. As many people as could be jammed into Kent Theatre applauded to the echo as President Harper placed the hood of purple upon Mr. McKinley's shoulders.

The exercises at the university, while hampered by a strong wind and rain storm that raged all day, were very impressive. Shortly before 12 o'clock President McKinley left the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, entered a carriage, and, escorted by 150 cadets from the Culver Military Academy, was driven to the "White House" of the university, the home of President Harper. Here luncheon was served to the Presidential party, the Faculty of the college, and a few invited guests, prominent among whom were Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, and Thomas B. Bryan of the Peace Jubilee Committee. Mrs. McKinley was not present at the luncheon, but joined the party at Kent Theatre in time to witness the conferring of the degree upon her distinguished husband.

Before entering the theatre Mr. McKinley mounted a stand in front of Dr. Harper's residence, where he stood under an umbrella and reviewed a long line of the students of Chicago University and its affiliated institutions. At 2 o'clock the President entered Kent Theatre amid great enthusiasm. Dr. Harper took the seat in the centre of the stage, flanked by President McKinley and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Henderson, Chaplain of the university. The President presented a striking appearance, attired in cap and gown.

After prayer by Dr. Henderson, the address on behalf of the Trustees was given by the Rev. Dr. Alonzo K. Parker. He spoke on "The Firm Foundation of National Peace."

After the singing of "America," Prof. Albion W. Small delivered the address on behalf of the congregation. His remarks in commendation of the President's course during the troubles with Spain were received with resounding cheers. In conclusion he addressed President McKinley directly, as follows:

"In expressing to you, Sir, our respect, our gratitude, and our admiration the members of the university believe that we voice a general judgment of the citizens of the Republic. You have honored while you have represented the Nation by the careful poise, the cautious prudence, the courageous patience, the constant patriotism with which you have discharged the peculiar task of your Administration. This official conduct, at once so typical and so exemplary, has at the same time satisfied the citizens' expectations of the Executive and gratified our pride and stimulated our ambition. You have led the Nation upon a triumphant march of forbearing peace and of unfaltering war. At every step your leadership has won loyal approval. This is lofty, this is judicial, this is honorable, this is American.

"We congratulate you, Sir, upon this secure result of your official life. Your exercise of the Presidential prerogative has increased the prestige of the Chief Magistracy and exalted the standards to which it must henceforward conform. This result is both a splendid National achievement and a glorious National ideal. This achievement and this ideal the university would signalize and celebrate."

Solemnly and impressively the Dean and the President of the university then pronounced in Latin the formulae conferring the degree of LL. D. upon the President of the United States. Following is a translation of the Dean's address:

"Inasmuch as the Trustees of the University of Chicago have judged it to be reasonable and right that those who, surpassing other men in native genius and in devotion to it, have carried great undertakings in letters or science to a successful issue, or, in the administration of affairs, have rendered memorable services to the Commonwealth, should receive the meed of honors and distinctions, that they themselves may have the praise which is their due and that the minds of the others may be roused to emulate their virtues and to win like fame,

"I, therefore, now present to you, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, William McKinley, who recently in the severest trial failed at no point to serve the interest of the Commonwealth. And I commend him to you as a man deserving of the highest honor that the university can bestow."

President Harper, who followed, said:

"You, William McKinley, a man endowed with all advantages of education and experience, who at a time of gravest crisis, when the weal not only of this Republic, but of foreign States, was put in deepest peril, and the path of wisdom lay dark before the people, served each highest interest, and, by your wisdom and your foresight, out of confusion brought a happy ending, the Trustees of the University of Chicago on nomination by the Academic Senate, have admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, now for the first time given by them, and have granted and bestowed upon you all honors, rights, and privileges here or elsewhere, appertaining to the same.

"In testimony whereof I now present you with the doctor's hood of the University of Chicago, which, in virtue of this degree, you have the right to wear, and with the diploma of the university, and may you increase in wisdom and virtue, and in days to come as in the past cherish the Republic and defend her."

When the purple-lined hood was placed around Mr. McKinley's shoulders the audience broke into loud and prolonged cheers. Throughout the exercises the President did not speak one word, merely bowing in response to the words of the collegians and the demonstrations of the audience.

At 4 o'clock the President left the university grounds and was driven to the First Regiment Armory, where for an hour and ten minutes he shook hands with the thousands who streamed by him. During the handshaking a number of women tried to kiss the President, but none of the ambitious ones succeeded. A number of men and women kissed his hand, however.

In the evening the President was entertained at dinner at the Auditorium Hotel by President Harper of the university.

The storm to-day played havoc with the peace jubilee arches and decorations. Six of the arches were blown down and badly damaged. Three persons were struck by pieces of wreckage and seriously injured. Hundreds of flags and streamers of bunting with which the down-town buildings were decorated, were torn away by the wind. It is hardly probable that the arches will be replaced. Street-car traffic was blocked for hours by the debris.

The bicycle parade scheduled for to-night was ordered postponed until Thursday night.

THE MINNEWASKA ARRIVES

Transport Brings the 16th Pennsylvania and Other Troops and Convalescents.

PLEASANT TRIP FROM PONCE

The Steward Comes in Irons, Charged with Stealing Delicacies and Selling Them at High Prices.

The transport Minnewaska arrived yesterday from Ponce and Santiago, having on board Gen. O. H. Ernst and staff, Brig. Gen. Willis J. Hulings, who went to the front as Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 172 convalescents from hospitals in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The convalescents included men of the Sixth Massachusetts, the Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, and a number of regular army men. There were also about fifty civilians, many of them teamsters, and other Government laborers. W. S. Larner of the Postal Commission was also a passenger.

The Minnewaska was met at Quarantine by the Quartermaster's boat, General Meigs, on which, besides Major Appel, who cares for sick soldiers arriving here, were Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and two of his staff—Col. R. B. Baker and Col. A. P. H. Ripple—Mrs. Ernst and her two daughters, Miss Simpson, sister-in-law of Gen. Hulings, and Gen. Hulings's little boy. There were also Capt. Littell, Lieut. Lawton of the Commissary Department, B. H. Moulton of the Women's War Relief, Dr. M. S. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Committee, and several of the wives of officers of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

As the Meigs approached the transport and Gov. Hastings was recognized by the soldiers from his State their regimental band struck up the "Governor Hastings March," and as the Meigs swung alongside the band changed its air to "The Star-Spangled Banner." The men on the transport, as if moved by a common impulse, then took off their hats. Their example was followed by those on the Meigs, and then arose a mighty cheer.

Major Appel transferred the convalescents to Camp Walworth of the Women's Relief Association in East Fifteenth Street.

Gov. Hastings expressed himself as delighted with the condition of the troops. Few returning soldiers have looked so well as they. None of them was taken aboard the Meigs with the convalescents. Ten of them were still suffering from typhoid-malaria—but, excepting these, there was none who was not able to go with his comrades directly home.

The Sixteenth Regiment hails from the oil-field region of Pennsylvania, and arrangements had been made with the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads for each to take half of the men. Trains had, in fact, been ready for several days. The arrangement did not suit Gen. Hulings, and, after a talk with him, Gov. Hastings turned to Capt. Robinson of the Quartermaster's Department and said: "The State of Pennsylvania wants to give the boys an ovation, and we would like to have them go all together."

The health officer having passed the vessel, and the convalescents having been transferred to the Meigs, the Minnewaska proceeded to Jersey City, and was tied up at Bay Street. Pending arrangements to conform to Gov. Hastings's wishes, it was ordered that all the men should remain aboard. The ten sick men were taken to Christ Hospital. Four hours after the vessel docked, or at 10 o'clock last night, orders were received that all of the men should go by the Pennsylvania Road. The work of unloading equipment was begun at once, but it was not expected that the first section of their train would get away before 7 o'clock this morning.

Generally speaking, the conditions aboard the Minnewaska during her voyage north were said to be all that could be desired. Nearly all of the men had enjoyed the trip. They had had enough to eat, the convalescents were able to obtain delicacies, and Gen. Ernst said enthusiastically: "The men have improved a thousand per cent. We have lost thirty-eight pounds, but I am feeling first-rate."

Nevertheless the trip was not without its sources of complaint, as attested by the fact that Second Steward Blunt was in irons when the vessel arrived, charged with stealing Government stores. He will be turned over to the civil authorities. The grievance of the men is that he charged them exorbitantly for delicacies.

Private Hartman of Company I, who lives at Warren, Penn., said he had paid two dollars for a pie. The fact that this extortion did not result in working physical harm to the men was due to the fact that they had been paid off at Cayey, Puerto Rico, and had the money necessary to pay. There were complaints that the canned tomatoes aboard had been ruined, and that a lot of bacon was tainted and had to be thrown overboard, but these circumstances had not prevented a great improvement in the men's condition while aboard ship.

It was recalled that on the last trip North of the Minnewaska her chief steward, McGovern, was placed under arrest for stealing Government supplies and for assaulting the third officer. Through defects in the presentation of the case before the United States Commissioner McGovern went free.

Gen. Ernst said that Puerto Rico was a beautiful country, but that it would take a generation for the people there to grasp American ideas. They did not understand our ways at all. Constant trouble was due to friction between our military methods and the practices of their civil jurisdiction. The island is overrun with banditti. Under their laws, where three or more persons go out armed and for criminal purposes, they are amenable to the military power. It happened therefore that when highwaymen were captured by American soldiers and turned over to civil authorities, they were discharged, because the courts had no jurisdiction. The idea of a Sheriff and posse was foreign to them.

Gen. Ernst was in command of the First Brigade of the Puerto Rico army of invasion, comprising the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin, numbering 3,200 men. The members of his staff returning are Capt. McKenna of the 15th Infantry, son of Supreme Court Justice; Capt. Evans of the Nineteenth Infantry, who is a convalescent, and Lieut. Kelly of the Second Cavalry, who has been ordered to West Point. Gen. Ernst went to the Brevoort House with his family, where he awaits orders.

Gen. Hulings went to the front as Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and was promoted on Sept. 25 to Brigadier General, the command of the regiment devolving upon Lieut.-Col. Hickerson.

On Aug. 9 the Sixteenth executed a flank movement at Coama, which was occupied by 400 Spanish troops. A fight ensued, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, and resulted in the capture of 180 Spaniards. The Sixteenth had several men wounded, one of them, Private Charles Barnes of Company E, subsequently died of his wounds at Ponce. The regiment captured two stands of colors, which have been presented to President McKinley.

No bodies arrived on the Minnewaska, though several were expected, including that of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, who was killed at San Juan Hill.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Several Divisions of Troops Under Lee's Command Expected to be Encamped Early Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is said at the War Department that nothing has occurred to change the plans already framed for the movement of troops to Cuba. It was not intended that the occupation of the island should begin immediately, except at such towns as Manzanillo, and perhaps Holguin, where immune regiments could be used to advantage.

The conditions found by Col. Hecker, it is said, indicate that the War Department will be obliged to face the most difficult problems that have yet arisen in connection with the handling of troops in order to insure the protection of the health of the soldiers. The men must be isolated for some time in their camps to avoid the danger of infection, and the department is not quite clear that any useful purpose will be served by placing soldiers where their services cannot be available.

While the wet season has now almost reached its end in Cuba, it is said that the yellow fever is more prevalent and more dangerous in type just now than at any time during the year. It is believed, however, that early in November it will be possible to have several divisions of troops safely camped on Cuban soil.

A proposition that is now under consideration looks to the employment of the Cubans as local gendarmes, it being urged that they would be more serviceable in maintaining order in the towns than American soldiers, unacquainted with the Spanish language and Cuban customs. The United States Government in this way also would be able by the payment of small salaries to these men to considerably relieve the distress that exists on the island without breeding a class of professional paupers or lowering the pride of the Cubans.

Unless Gen. Lee specifically asks to be relieved from that duty he is to command the first expedition, seconded by Gen. Greene and Gen. Arnold.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—the finest of all Rose Perfumes.

AMERICANS ARRESTED IN CUBA.

One Had Photographed a Havana Street Group and the Other Had Taken a Picture of the Maine.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—One of the most remarkable phases of the situation here is the zeal shown by the Spaniards who are intrusted with the task of preserving public order to prevent the publication of innocent street scenes showing the state of squalor in which the poorer classes here exist.

Yesterday afternoon an American named King was arrested opposite the Hotel Inglaterra for taking a kodak snapshot of a group of children. The surprise which he felt at his arrest was increased by the explanation afforded him, which was that such steps were necessary in order to prevent the publication of pictures which would be construed in the United States as illustrating the condition of the subjects of Spain. Mr. King protested innocence of any intention to publish the pictures, and he was allowed to go free after his name and address had been taken.

The day previous an American clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, was arrested by officers on board a patrol boat in the bay for taking photographs of the wreck of the Maine. He was taken on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., where he remained two hours. Mr. Thomas was released after being subjected to a severe cross-examination, during which he proved his ignorance of the Spanish orders forbidding the photographing of the wreck.

A couple of days ago an American bookstore was ransacked and its proprietors were arrested and fined for selling the Cuban papers Estrella Solitaria, Independente, and Grito de Yara.

THE ROUMANIAN OVERDUE.

Considerable Anxiety at Santiago Concerning the Transport.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 17.—Considerable anxiety is felt among the Americans in Santiago because of the non-arrival of the United States transport Roumanian, having on board the Fourth Immmune Regiment, (white,) under Major Pettit.

It is understood that she left Fernandina on Oct. 12. If she does not arrive to-morrow, instructions will be sent to Guantanamo, directing that a warship endeavor to ascertain whether she has met with an accident.

Gomez's Staff Leaving Him.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—It is reported here that many of the officers of Gen. Gomez's staff have resigned, owing to serious trouble with their chief. It is further asserted that the only staff officers remaining with Gomez are Deschapel, a colored Dominican, and Marcos Rosario. It is said Gomez, always bad-tempered, lately has become unreasonable, making it very uncomfortable to serve with him.

SIXTY-NINTH MAN'S COMPLAINT.

Gleason Says Officers Fare Well, but Privates Are Ill-Treated.

Joseph Gleason, formerly a private in Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, but now honorably discharged, has arrived in town, and has told about the way the men were treated in camp. The Sixty-ninth men, he says, are all anxious to get back to New York, and don't want to go to Puerto Rico or any other island. When they enlisted it was to fight and not to clean streets. Their families are in want in many instances, and Winter is coming on. The officers all want to go to some place where they will be kept in their present positions, and make the men do the work, Gleason avers. Down in Huntsville the officers are well received and entertained.

"It has not been all as pleasant as it should be for the members of the Sixty-ninth, and some of the officers have been particularly hard on the men," said Gleason. "The men have been made to do hard drills under a broiling hot sun, and with only a tin cup of bootleg coffee and a piece of hardtack for breakfast. Favoritism has been shown, too. Some men have had to drill while they were sick. Others might be absent from camp altogether, and no notice be taken of them. As far as the food furnished the men goes, I know something about that, because I was in the kitchen of Company G, and I know what good food is. The food was all right. We had plenty of fresh beef, and good beef, too, but very little of this went to the men. We in the kitchen were ordered to cut out the prime pieces and choice cuts of steak and serve them to the officers. It was the same with all the food—the best went to the officers, and what was left to the men."

QUICK DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

Little Girl Expires Six Hours After Receiving a Slight Injury.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Bertha Holberger, six years old, died to-day from lockjaw, within six hours after she received the injury, which led to the development of tetanus. She was playing with some sticks when she ran a splinter into her right hand between the thumb and first finger. The splinter was pulled out, but a part of the wood, which was not noticed, remained in the cut, and the hand was bandaged.

After the lapse of four hours, during which the injury had been almost forgotten by the rest of the family, the child began to manifest what afterward proved to be the symptoms of lockjaw. She became unconscious and her jaws set. Dr. McFadden was called, but before he could do anything for her relief the child died.

Missionary Meeting at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society began here to-day. About 2,000 delegates are in attendance.

1000 COVERT COATS,

At Prices Most Attractive, Ranging in Price from

$12.50 to $25.00.

We are the original importers and makers of this popular style of business man's overcoat.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Too many made in one line to sell for 12.50.

THIS DAY REDUCED TO $10.00 TO CLOSE OUT.

(Custom Department, second floor.) The very best in made-to-order clothes. Trousers cutting a specialty.

E O THOMPSON'S SONS

To-order Clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 BROADWAY ABOVE PARK PLACE

PUERTO RICO OURS TO-DAY.

Heat Prevents a Review of Troops There, but Bands Will Play and Salutes Will Be Fired.

PONCE, Oct. 17.—By permission of Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. John B. Castleman of the First Kentucky Volunteers has arranged to assemble all the regimental bands to take part at noon to-morrow in the celebration at that hour of the final and formal surrender of the island of Puerto Rico to the United States. They will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison immediately after the firing of forty-four guns from the batteries.

In consequence of the intense heat, however, Gen. Henry, after a further conference with Col. Castleman, has decided not to allow a review of the troops, considering the enfeebled condition of the men; but there will be music and other forms of celebration.

RAPID TRANSIT IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first official recognition of a regular commercial transportation service in Puerto Rico was an agreement entered into at the Post Office Department to-day for carrying the mails between Ponce and San Juan, the chief cities of the island.

J. Pierce of New York, representing a firm of which he is the leading member, called on Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, and the latter agreed to authorize him to carry the mails between those points, eighty-five miles distance, beginning Nov. 1, on a ten-hour schedule each way, the cost not to exceed $200 a year. The arrangement is temporary pending the recommendations of the postal committee, which will return from Puerto Rico on the first available transport.

Mr. Pierce proposes to operate a regular four-horse coach passenger service and says the native carriers now take twenty-two hours between the cities.

CAPT. FOLGER'S WIFE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A telegram received at the Navy Department announced the death in Boston of Mrs. Folger, wife of Capt. Folger, commanding the New Orleans. It was requested that the department communicate the information to Capt. Folger, but the latter started north Saturday from San Juan de Puerto Rico to participate with his ship in the peace jubilee at Philadelphia, so he will not receive the news of his bereavement until he reaches Delaware Breakwater.

New York Sick Soldiers from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The transport Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday morning from Manila via the Ladrone Islands and Honolulu, brought thirteen sick soldiers from Manila and sixteen from Honolulu. Among the letter were Clement Atkins, James Denton, Joel Holmes, Wallace Phillips, and H. N. Bullock, all of the New York Volunteers. These men were at once removed to the division hospital. Phillips and Bullock became demented at Honolulu, and Bullock was so violent yesterday that he was put in a straitjacket.

Death of Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr.

Brig. Gen. William Seward, Jr., yesterday received word of the death at Chickamauga on Sunday of his nephew, First Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr., of Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers, of typhoid fever. Second Lieut. Charles William Seward, also of Company C and a brother of Emott, died a month ago of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

New Jersey Soldier Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Frank M. Nesston, twenty-two years old, a private in Company D, First Regiment, who contracted typhoid fever at Sea Girt after the regiment had returned from Camp Alger, died to-day at the home of his parents, 120 Stone Street.

A New York Soldier Has Appendicitis.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 17.—Arthur Rollins of Company D, Two Hundred and Second New York, was operated on to-day at the Harrisburg Hospital for appendicitis. The operation was a success.

Havana Sanitation Will Be Expensive.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Col. Waring to-day sent a cable report to President McKinley as to the sanitary condition of Havana, informing him that at present it is not necessarily dangerous to public health, but that the effective work of sanitation would cost a large sum of money.

PILLAGERS GIVE IT UP.

Gen. Bacon Telegraphs the War Department that the Indian Uprising Is at an End.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin late to-night received the following dispatch from Gen. Bacon at Walker, Minn., indicating that the Indian uprising in Minnesota is practically at an end:

"At council with hostile Indians to-day, latter said they wanted no more fighting with United States soldiers, and agreed to come in and surrender on Wednesday. This is the result of their defeat when engaged with me on the 5th. Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been shown this telegram, and concurs in the entire foregoing statement."

A Wabash Line Leased.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—L. M. Martin, General Manager of the Iowa Central Railroad, to-day closed a contract with Wabash officials for the perpetual use of their line between Cordova, Iowa, and Des Moines. The annual rental is to be $7,920, which is 3 per cent. on $12,000 per mile. The Central will build from its present line at Oskaloosa via Pella to Cordova. The Board of Directors has authorized the beginning of work. Three gangs of men—one in Webster and two in Pocahontas County—began grading to-day on the Fort Dodge-Omaha line of the Illinois Central.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:14	Sun sets...5:16	Moon sets...7:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:10	Gov. Isl'd...9:22	H. Gate...11:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

Berlin, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 11; Yokohama, Sept. 21, and Honolulu Oct. 5, which arrived at San Francisco per steamship Aztec, and the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamship Tacoma, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 18.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Oct. 11.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Georgian, London, Oct. 6.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 8.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 3.
Leona, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 6.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Oct. 11.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 30.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Oct. 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Aigoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Kurnachee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Manitou, London, Oct. 9.
Norge, Christiansand, Oct. 7.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Allianca, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

Vega, Azores, Oct. 11.
La Normandie, Havre, Oct. 15.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 17.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Oct. 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Boe, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) Oct. 11, with fruit to E. C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 16th.

SS Seneca, Decker, Havana Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Kingston, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 A. M.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Harticksen, Havana Oct. 12, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS State of Texas, Avery, Brunswick Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Pawnee, Chichester, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Golisboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Allegheny, (Br.,) Lowe, Kingston, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:34 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 17, 9:30 P. M., east, gentle breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.

Spoken.

Ship County of Linlithgow, (Br.,) Stroak, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken Aug. 31 in lat. 16 south, lon. 28 west.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—WRECK LANTERN REPLACED BY GAS BUOY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a gas buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and showing a fixed white light, has been established to mark the wreck of the coal barge sunk in the middle of the Main Ship Channel, New York Lower Bay, in place of the white lantern light suspended from her foreriggin which has disappeared. One mast remains standing, but will probably soon disappear also. The gas buoy is in 30 feet mean low water, about 150 feet S. by W. from the stern of the wreck, on the following magnetic bearings: Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. W. ¼ W.; Old Orchard Shoal Lighthouse, W. S. W. ¾ W.; Coney Island Lighthouse, N. E. ⅞ N.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar at 10 P. M. for New York.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelhart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton Oct. 18.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Nanson, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, sld. from Calcutta for Colombo and New York Sept. 28.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, from Shields for New York, passed Dunnet Head Oct. 15.

SS Advance arr. at Colon at 6:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Capt. Froggart, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Ellerie, (Br.,) Capt. Nixon, from New York for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c., arr. at Ascension to-day.

SS Levon, (Br.,) Capt. Stiles, sld. from Huelva for New York Oct. 11, not previously.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Leixoes for New York Oct. 12.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from Antw

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Many Women Competitors Play in Two Interesting Events.

CLOSE FINISH IN EACH CASE

Miss Swords Wins the Handicap Match and Eight Qualify to Play for the Bushnell Silver Cup.

All four of the Morris County representatives in the Ardsley tournament were out on their club links yesterday competing in the two women's matches. One was the second handicap competition for the Championship Course Cup, and, in addition, the first of a series of matches was played for a cup given by Joseph Bushnell. The latter event was over the long course, and the same scores counted for each match. The Bushnell Cup event was a scratch contest, and the women making the eight lowest scores qualified to continue the tournament at match play, the first round of which will be played next Saturday.

Miss Jane Swords won first place in the championship course event, her handicap of 22 strokes giving her the net figures of 112. In a tie for second place came two of the scratch competitors, Miss Helen Shelton, champion of the club, and Miss Kip. Each turned in a score of 118 strokes, the lowest gross record.

The eight women who qualified in the Bushnell Cup contest were, with scores:

Miss Helen Shelton—									
Out	5	5	6	7	8	6	5	6	6—54
In	6	7	7	11	6	4	5	11	7—64
Total									118
Miss Kip—									
Out	5	5	4	7	7	6	10	6	7—57
In	6	7	7	9	6	6	4	9	7—61
Total									118
Mrs. William Shippen—									
Out	7	6	7	8	8	6	7	5	8—60
In	6	8	8	8	5	7	4	7	7—60
Total									120
Miss Marie G. Bryce—									
Out	6	9	4	8	7	8	5	6	8—61
In	6	7	7	8	6	5	6	9	7—61
Total									122
Miss Alice Day—									
Out	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	8—57
In	5	8	7	11	7	7	6	7	7—65
Total									122
Miss A. W. Post—									
Out	6	5	7	6	7	8	10	4	8—61
In	5	6	10	10	8	6	6	6	7—64
Total									125
Miss C. G. Willis—									
Out	5	4	6	10	7	7	7	6	7—59
In	6	6	8	11	8	7	4	8	8—66
Total									125
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—									
Out	6	7	7	7	8	7	8	5	7—62
In	5	6	8	10	6	5	7	8	8—65
Total									127

The players in the handicap event, with their standing by net scores, were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Swords	134	22	112
Miss Helen Shelton	118	0	118
Miss Kip	118	0	118
Miss Caroline R. Foster	129	10	129
Miss Willis	155	36	119
Mrs. William Chippen	120	0	120
Miss Marie G. Bryce	122	0	122
Miss Alice L. Day	122	0	122
Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d	129	5	124
Miss A. W. Post	125	0	125
Miss Cornelia G. Willis	125	0	125
Miss Edith B. Catlin	133	7	126
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan	127	0	127
Mrs. A. O. Dean	137	10	127
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren	135	0	135
Miss Gertrude Hoyt	152	15	137
Mrs. Henry F. Phipps	138	0	138
Mrs. J. W. Wood	149	10	139

The eight competitors for the Bushnell Cup round on Saturday will be paired as follows: Miss Post and Mrs. Shippen, Miss Shelton and Miss Day, Miss Willis and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Kip and Miss Bryce.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Wright, Hamilton, Tappin, and Taylor Win the Four Silver Cups.

The final rounds for the four silver cups presented by the Westchester Country Club, in the various events of its annual open tournament, were played yesterday, and brought some close and exciting sport. So many players entered for the opening round last Thursday that it was impossible to finish the tournament on Saturday. J. I. Blair, Jr., of Morris County and Marion J. Wright of the Philadelphia Cricket Club were the opponents for the chief trophy, the Country Club Cup. Blair got the first hole, but Wright maintained the lead after that, finally winning by 5 up and 3 to play. The scores were:

M. J. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket—									
Out	4	5	6	6	4	4	3	5	5—42
In	3	6	6	5	5	3			—28
Total, 15 holes									70
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—									
Out	3	6	8	6	5	5	3	4	5—45
In	4	7	8	5	4	4			—32
Total, 15 holes									77

C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club and C. M. Hamilton of Baltusrol were the opponents for the second trophy, the Baychester Cup. The latter won, after a close contest, by 3 up and 1 to play. Seeley put up a strong game, and the match was even at the twelfth hole. The scores were:

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—									
Out	4	6	6	5	6	4	4	5	6—46
In	4	7	7	5	5	3	3	5	—39
Total, 17 holes									85
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—									
Out	4	5	7	6	5	4	5	6	6—48
In	4	6	6	6	5	3	4	6	—40
Total, 17 holes									88

The Hard Luck Cup was won by C. L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, who defeated G. Fox Tiffany of the Westchester Golf Club by 5 up and 4 to play, and the Consolation Cup was taken, after a hot struggle, by James L. Taylor of the Dyker Meadow Club, who beat Edward Leavitt of the Fairfield Club by the narrow margin of one hole.

Women to Play at Baltusrol.

The chief golf event to-day will be the women's open tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J. Over fifty entries have been received, among them being several of the competitors in the championship contest at Ardsley last week. The tournament will continue for two days, finishing to-morrow.

Some of the prominent women golfers who will be present are Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati; Miss Eldilitz, Ardsley; Miss Alice Strong, Seabright; Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss C. G. Willis, Miss Alice L. Day, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, and Miss Anna Howland Ford, Morris County; Miss Ellen M. Reid, St. Andrew's; Miss F. Wardwell, Otsego; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Bessie Pitcher, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, and Mrs. E. C. La Montagune, Rockaway.

Columbia's Golf Team.

Thirty-five candidates responded yesterday to the call for a golf team to represent Columbia University in the intercollegiate tournament at Ardsley, Oct. 25 and 26. S. F. Morris, a member of the club last year, was elected Captain. There will be two trial tournaments this week at the Englewood Golf Club links. The six candidates scoring highest in eighteen holes of medal play will be selected.

Yale's Football Coach Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Lieut. George Foster Sanford, the veteran Yale football coach, this afternoon snapped the tendons of one arm and strained the ligaments of the other while coaching Cutten, the big candidate for centre on the Yale football eleven. Sanford is in the city on a few days' leave of absence from the army, his regiment being encamped at Camp Meade.

Craig Defeats an Australian Boxer.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A contest arranged for twenty rounds between Frank Craig, the Harlem "Coffee Cooler," of New York City, and Billy Edwards of Australia, took place to-night at the National Sporting Club of London, beginning the club's season. Craig knocked out Edwards in the twelfth round.

Convicts in State Prisons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The convict population of the State prisons on the 15th of this month was as follows: At Sing Sing, 1,288; at Clinton, 946; at Auburn, 970 men and 74 women.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF LADIES' FOUR-BUTTON REAL KID GLOVES, TO-DAY TUESDAY AT PER PAIR. $1.00

Tans, Browns, Slates, Pearl, Black, and White; Two and Three Rows Embroidery in Self and Black.

$49,000 PAID FOR MEDDLER

Unbeaten English Stallion Bought for William C. Whitney.

ONCE PURCHASED FOR $72,500

W. L. Powers, Sydney Paget, and Stephen Sanford Were the Only Contestants in the Bidding.

Meddler, the unbeaten son of St. Gatien and Busybody, the champion two-year-old of 1892 on the English turf, and the horse that British turfmen generally believe would have won the English Derby if his entry had not been made void by the death of his owner, 'Squire G. Abingdon Baird, was purchased yesterday at auction in the sales paddock at Morris Park for William C. Whitney for $49,000. The price was not considered an excessive one by the majority of turfmen present, for it is only a few years ago that the great stallion sold for $72,500 in England, when the entire stable and breeding establishment of his deceased owner was sold at auction. William H. Forbes, the proprietor of the Neponset Stud of Readville, Mass., was the purchaser at that price, and when he brought the stallion to this country he placed him at the head of his stud, and surrounded him with the best-bred mares he could find. Mr. Forbes died recently, and for the second time in his career Meddler was put up at auction to close out an estate. There was a large crowd on hand, among the well-known turfmen being William C. Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Sydney Paget, Lucien Appleby, B. F. Clyde, R. C. Hooper, Charles Reed, John E. Madden, Milton Young, E. C. Cowdin, J. G. Follansbee, James Galway, M. F. Dwyer, Eugene Leigh, Walter Rollins, W. L. Norton, James Rowe, James McLaughlin, A. J. Joyner, F. R. Hitchcock, D. T. Pulsifer, J. W. Schorr, Walter Jennings, and W. L. Powers.

Meddler was the first horse led into the ring, and while Auctioneer Easton told how he won all of the three stakes in which he started as a two-year-old and added that he was the only horse that ever defeated the great English racer Isinglass, the spectators admired the horse and the prospective buyers closely examined all of his points. They saw an ideal thoroughbred, rich bay in color, with good legs, powerful shoulders and deep chest, and a head that won for him the admiration of all.

W. L. Powers, who is believed to have been bidding for J. B. Haggin, the California turfman, made an offer of $23,000 to open the bidding and Sydney Paget, on behalf of William C. Whitney, raised the bid $1,000. Mr. Powers then offered $25,000, and, $1,000 at a time, the two bidders raised the price until $35,000 had been offered. Stephen Sanford then took a hand in the contest, and the bidding became a three-handed game until Mr. Sanford offered $45,000. Mr. Powers and Mr. Paget kept it between them again until Mr. Sanford returned with a bid of $48,000, and when Mr. Paget said "Forty-nine thousand dollars" the other two bidders turned away, and after the auctioneer had dwelt upon the figure for a few minutes the gavel went down and the horse became Mr. Whitney's. There was considerable applause, and the auctioneer announced then that he had been commissioned also to sell St. Gatien, Meddler's sire, who is now in England. A reserve price of $7,500 was placed upon the stallion, but the buyers did not care to bid on a horse that was 3,000 miles away and the offer to sell was withdrawn.

In the hands of Mr. Whitney Meddler will probably have an opportunity to earn a reputation as a sire, for he will be placed at the head of a select band of mares. Under unfavorable conditions he has already given the turf some good performers, and at the Spring sales his get were eagerly purchased.

The horses sold, with their breeding, the names of the purchasers, and the prices they brought were as follows:

Meddler, ch. h. 5 years, by St. Gatien-Busybody, by Fetrarch; Sydney Paget, for William C. Whitney		$49,000
Annot Lyle, b. m., 5, by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., by Peter; W. L. Powers		1,500
Bargain, ch. m., 11, by Barcaldine-Bootz, by Sterling; R. F. Clyde		700
Frolic Grace, b. m., 12, by Sterling-Wild Duchess, by The Duke; W. L. Powers		1,500
Little Lady II., b. m., 13, by Peter-The Martyr, by Rosicrucian; W. L. Powers		1,000
Octavia, ch. m., 6, by The Ill-Used-Fair Barbarian, by Hermit; B. F. Clyde		750
Petrarca, b. m., 7, by Glenelg-Petiola, by Virgil; W. L. Powers		500
Sunnyside, ch. m., 11, by Mortemer-Sly Dance, by War Dance; W. C. Whitney		2,000
Yodel, br. m., 7, by Tremont-Contralto, by Falsetto; M. Murphy		450
Springtide, b. m., 9, by Galliard-Spring Daisy, by Springfield; M. Murphy		550
Cli, ch. m., 14, by Rayon d'Or-Quits, by Eclipse; W. C. Rollins		100
Ettarre, br. m., 18, by Macaroni-Lynnette, by Lord Lyon; W. Osborne		175
Fair Star, br. m., 7, by Tremont-Fair Lady, by Glenelg; W. L. Powers		100
Fatiman, ch. m., 6, by Galliard-Frolic Grace, by Sterling; John Morris		400
Flageolletta, b. m., 14, by Rayon d'Or-Clover, by Macaroni; M. Murphy		550
Leonica, b. m., 7, by Leonatus-Fay Templeton, by Phaeton; J. J. O'Neil		400
Money Box, ch. m., 13, by Rayon d'Or-Lizzie Cox, by Glenelg; Eugene Leigh		550
Nekomis, (half sister to Clifford,) br. m., 7, by Iroquois-Duchess, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers		600
Orizaba, b. m., 10, by Bend Or-Dourance, by Rosicrucian; H. P. Headley		700
Silvie, b. m., 6, by Silver-Miss Jack, by Mask; L. O. Appleby		200
Spring Gun, ch. m., 18, by Springfield-Ambuscade, by Camerino; J. E. Madden		300

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Last seven furlongs of the Withers course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Squan 109	General Maceo	95
Julius Caesar 105	Eight Bells	94
Atlantus 103	Juno	94
Rinaldo 102	Filament	92
Headlight II. 100	Field Lark	92
Chanrelius 98	Fitz Dale	89
Marito 98	Fleeting Gold	89
Lady Disdain 98	Nearest	87
Double Quick 97		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. The Rose course.

Easter Card	101	Ben Viking	100
Champion	101	Exception	97
Cormorant	101	Tendresse	97
Greatlands	105	Mark Miles	95
Gaze	102	Anitra	92
Hilee	102	Morning	92

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Pendent	105	Diminutive	99
Lady Lindsey	105	Water Girl	99
Satin Slipper	104	Merry Heart	99
Sparrow Wing	102	Lepida	99
Morning	99	Helen Thomas	94
Effervescent	99	La Cheviot	94

FOURTH RACE.—The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Tabouret	107	L'Alouette	102
Lillian Belle	105	Lady Disdain	100
Bona Dea	103		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	128	Nosey	97
Irish Reel	123	Sensational	89
Peep o' Day	121	Premier	87
Estaca	100	Lady Marian	85
Mazarine	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. The Withers mile.

Miss Tenny	107	Nosey	105
Handpress	105	Gala Day	105
Decanter	105	Sensational	102
Blarney Stone	105	Longacre	100

Weights for Thursday's Handicaps.

Handicapper Vosburg announced yesterday the following weights for the Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds, to be run at Morris Park on Thursday, over the Withers course:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Briar Sweet 126	Previous	108
Lieber Kail 123	Howland	108
Handball 122	Whistling Con	108
George Keen 122	Candle Black	107
Pink Coat 120	Glorian	106
Bangle 119	St. Gallatine	106
Sailor King 117	Danforth	103
Presbyterian 117	Nuto	102
Sanders 114	Geisha	100
Bandstar 113	Central Trust	100
Swiftmas 113	Martha II.	97
Floronso 111	Decanter	97
Warrenton 110	Clonsilla	95
Hurley Burley 110	Hindley Murray	94
Fonsavannah 109	Sensational	89

The weights for the Fordham Highweight Handican at seven furlongs, to be run on the same day, are as follows:

Briar Sweet	140	Buela	116
Algol	137	Howland	116
Irish Reel	133	Hurley Burley	115
White Frost	131	St. Callatine	114
George Keene	129	Toluca	111
Handball	129	Miss Miriam	109
Macy	129	Blarney Stone	107
Maceo	129	Old Saugus	107
Sanders	127	Geisha	107
Swiftmas	127	Martha II.	106
Don de Oro	126	Rhinelander	104
Bangle	125	Leando	102
Bendoran	122	Lennep	102
Lannock	122	Teiler	102
Floronso	121	Cathedral	100
Warrenton	118	Hilee	99
Royal Stag	117	Lady Marian	95
Fonsavannah	116	M. Clay	95
Autumn	116		

The American News Company,

Manager's Office 39 & 41 Chambers St. *New York,* Oct 15/98

The New York Times,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

Please accept our congratulations upon the wonderful increase in the sales of THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last week. As you,-of course, know, there has been a steady gain in our order to you since Monday, and now it is over three times what it was last week, with the probability of a still greater increase in the succeeding days.

We, of course, anticipated that the reduction in price of THE TIMES would result in an increase of circulation, but we were greatly surprised at the striking gains that have been made. Every newsdealer served by us reports increased demand for THE TIMES, and in many instances the orders have increased- five and even ten-fold.

Very truly yours,

Sulhan Farrelly

Manager

The American News Company, whose manager sent the above letter, supplies 2,500 newsdealers with papers.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—Rain stopped the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association this afternoon, only two races being finished. The programme of the meeting will be finished to-morrow, weather permitting. Summaries:

First Race.—The West, for 2:29 Class Trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Timorah, blk. m., by Princeton, (Miller)	1	1	1
Russo Greek, ch. m., (B. Kenny)	5	3	3
Alice Dorman, b. m., (McHenry)	3	2	2
Maggie Lass, blk. m., (West)	2	4	4
Barometer, b. g., (Splan)	4	5	dr.

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:17¾.

Second Race.—The Kentucky, for three-year-old Trotters. Purse, $2,000.

Lewis Wilkes, b. g., by Hinder Wilkes, (Cotton)	2	1	1
Cupron, br. c., (Rea)	4	2	2
Charlie Herr, b. c., (Malone)	3	3	3 ro
Nowaday, b. f., (Titer)	1	4	dis

Time—2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:21¾; 2:21½.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pettit of Boston Playing Latham, the Englishman, for a Stake of $5,000 a Side.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 17.—The tennis match between Pettit of Boston, Mass., and Latham of Manchester for the world's championship and a stake of $5,000 a side has aroused extraordinary interest, and people from all parts of the country have come to witness it, with the result that the prices of seats boomed, as much as £15 ($75) being paid for them. Many of the leading players were present, and it is understood that the Prince of Wales will attend one day's play.

Latham won the first bout, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1.

Latham also won the fourth set, 6—2, which finished the first stage of the championship.

The match is to be the best of thirteen sets, with no "advantage" sets, the player first winning seven sets to be the victor. The players will meet again on Oct. 19, and, if necessary, on Oct. 21. The winner is to be declared champion of the world, and to be exempt from challenge by the loser for one year or by any other player for six months.

Latham won the first game to 30 for Pettit. Pettit took the second game after deuce had been called. Latham took the third game to 15 for Pettit. Pettit took the fourth game to 15 for Latham. Pettit also secured the fifth game. Latham won the sixth game after a splendid fight. In the seventh game deuce was called five times before Latham won. Latham also won the eighth game. The ninth game was won by Pettit and the tenth by Latham.

In the next set Pettit's service failed, and Latham won by game to 30, game to love, game to deuce, game to love, game to 15, and game to 30.

In the third set Latham took the first game to 30, the second to deuce, and the third to 30 for Pettit. Pettit took the fourth game after deuce had been called twice. Latham took the fifth game to love, the sixth to 30, and the seventh to 15 for Pettit.

In the fourth set Latham took the first and second games. Pettit took the third game to love for Latham, and the latter won the next three games. Pettit took the seventh game and Latham the eighth.

Pettit improved in his playing toward the end of the contest.

Liquor Seized on a Ship in Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 17.—A big seizure of liquor was made at North Sydney this morning. The schooner Petite Jennie was forced into that port last night for shelter from the storm. She was boarded by customs officers, who found $5,000 worth of smuggled liquor in the hold. The man in charge of the cargo was placed under arrest.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

A MURDER IN TARRYTOWN.

Body of Italian Laborer, Who Had Been Missing for a Week, Found Buried in the Woods.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—José Glanco, a laborer, was murdered about a week ago and buried in the woods on Castle Ridge, near the Tarrytown reservoir. The man's skull was crushed in with the sharp edge of a hatchet, a hole then dug in the ground, and the body buried. Glanco was employed at the water works, and lived with his wife near Tarrytown. With him boarded two countrymen, Joseph Paroli and one named John. The latter's last name does not seem to be known by the dead man's wife.

A week ago Saturday, instead of going home when he finished his work, Glanco remained to play cards at the barracks. While playing he had a quarrel with Paroli, but it did not amount to much. Some little time later Glanco left the works and started for his home. There is an hour unaccounted for between the time he left the works and the time his wife says he reached home. When he left the barracks he was in good humor, the trouble with Paroli having been forgotten and the play having gone in his favor. When he reached his home his wife says he was in a rage. He appeared almost frantic, and cursed some one whose name he did not mention.

Glanco did not remain long in the house. He took his shotgun and saw that it was loaded, and then placed his stiletto in his belt. Mrs. Glanco says she asked him as he left the house where he was going, but his only reply was more curses for the unknown man and a threat to "fix him." Which way he went no one knows, but supposedly he went toward the water works and out upon Castle Ridge, since his body was found there. He did not return on that night nor the next day, but his wife thought nothing of it, as he frequently remained away a couple of days. During the week she spoke of his absence to friends, but paid no further attention to it beyond remarking that he was away longer than usual. On Saturday, however, she reported the absence of her husband to the police.

Joseph Chicqua, a relative of Glanco, and Charles Dolan, a boss of the water works, were surprised at the absence of Glanco, and had been making inquiries, for when Glanco remained away from home he was always regular at his work. They believed he had committed suicide, and yesterday made a search of the woods in every direction for some trace of the body. Late in the afternoon they came upon a heap of limbs of trees piled on the ground. It looked like any ordinary brush heap except that it was composed of underbrush and limbs different from the trees in the neighborhood and such as grew some distance away. They pulled the brush aside, and saw that the ground had been disturbed recently. Darkness was at hand, so they started back to the water works for aid. This took some time, and when the party, armed with shovels and lanterns, started back it was with some difficulty that they found the spot again.

The men began to dig, and found that the earth was very thin, and that under the top covering large stones had been placed. The stones were removed, and Glanco's body discovered. The head was wrapped in a pair of overalls and a gunny sack, while the hands and feet were tied with heavy cord. The police and Coroner were notified. Apparently the wrappings about the head were placed there before the man was murdered. The blow which caused death was struck behind the right ear, the blade of the hatchet being forced through the wrappings and through the skull to the brain.

The police believe that between the time Glanco left the barracks and his reaching home he had trouble with some one, and went home to get his gun and stiletto to kill the man. The other man to the quarrel probably called on some friends, who when Glanco appeared overpowered him, and after binding and gagging him, killed him. The gun, stiletto, watch, and money of the murdered man were not found. The watch was a silver Waltham. The number of the works was 6,065,137 and the case number 49,183. As nearly as can be ascertained, Glanco had $40 in his pockets when he was last seen alive.

Mother Sues Son for $50,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—The property of Col. John A. White in this city, Newbury, and Warren has been attached in a suit brought by his mother, Mrs. Armenia S. White, to recover $50,000 lent by her. Col. White is the principal owner in the Somerset Machine Works, which recently assigned as a result of the failure of the Sawyer Woolen Mills, at Dover. The Warren Mica Mills, largely owned by Col. White, closed as the outcome of the attachment.

A Connecticut Man Missing.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Oct. 17.—Hubert Williams, the Postmaster here, has been missing since Oct. 7. It is feared either that he is the victim of foul play or that his mind has been affected by the labor he has done as a member of the committee appointed by the Governor to investigate State expenditures. Mr. Williams's Post Office accounts have been examined and found absolutely correct.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

The Continental Assurance Company has been licensed to transact a casualty insurance business in the State of Kentucky, and J. K. Deming of Louisville has been appointed Southern General Agent of the company.

W. G. Curtis, formerly Secretary of the dissolved Star Accident Insurance Asssociation of Chicago, has been chosen General Manager of the Northern Accident and Sick Benefit Association of Michigan.

Five life insurance companies—the Bankers' Life, the Des Moines Life, the Royal Union Mutual Life, the Equitable of Iowa, and the Economic Life of Clinton, Iowa—have agreed to build an auditorium in Des Moines at a cost of $60,000 provided they jointly obtain $1,000,000 worth of business in Des Moines.

The complete list of insurance upon the dwelling and contents of Commodore Shaver at Whitestone, L. I., which were destroyed by fire last week, is as follows: Atlanta Home, $10,000; Pacific, $10,000; Imperial, $7,500; American of Philadelphia, $7,500; Philadelphia Underwriters', $5,000; Pennsylvania, $3,750; Insurance Company of North America, $3,750; New England Underwriters', $2,500. Seddon & Co. of Brooklyn will adjust the loss.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association will be held at Philadelphia to-day. The Essex County (N. J.) Committee will ask for reduction in fire insurance rates for the Oranges. The demand will be opposed by the Newark committee on the ground that Newark should receive the same treatment as the Oranges. New York managers said yesterday that if a reduction was obtained it would apply to Newark as well as to the rest of Essex County.

The local fire insurance managers say that the withdrawal of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London from the Union-unicorn office of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw of Chicago will do much to uphold the non-intercourse rule passed at the recent meeting of the Western Union at Niagara Falls. It is expected that the next day or two will largely determine the efficiency of this rule. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool is the only union company still remaining in the office of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw. The rule goes into effect Nov. 1, and notice has already been sent to the union companies now represented in the Fred McBain Agency at Grand Rapids that they are expected to withdraw. The companies affected are the Agricultural, Citizens' of New York, Connecticut, Hartford, Manchester, Michigan, New Hampshire, Niagara, North British and Mercantile, Providence, and Washington.

Earl and Countess at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—The Earl and Countess of Dunmore are the guests in this city of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science faith. They came from London especially to see Mrs. Eddy.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3¼	2¾	3
Anaconda	51¾	53	45	51
Argentia	71	73	73	74
Argentum	22	24	22	23¼
Battle	30	34½	34	35
Columbine	13	14	12½	13¾
Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Elkton	101¼	101½	102¾	103½
El Paso	10¾	11⅛	11	11¼
Golden Fleece	20	40	20	40
Golden King	70	76	74	75
Gibson	21	23	21	24
Gold Coin	120	144	130	145
Garfield	10	11⅝	11¼	12
Isabella	25¼	25⅞	25	25½
Independence	54⅜	54½	53¼	53½
Jefferson			4½	7½
Jackpot	14¾	16	13⅛	13⅜
Lillie	107	120	110	120
Moon Anchor	113⅜	114	109	110½
Matoa	31½	32¼	30	30¼
Portland	139	139½	138	139
Pharmacist	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Rawlings	51	52	50½	52
Rosa	17⅝	18	17	17⅝
Union	18⅞	19	18¾	18⅞
Work	7½	7¾	7⅜	7½

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Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York,

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Fast Time Made Yesterday Between New York City and Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—If their records are allowed by the Century Road Club, A. M., Curtis of the Meriden, Conn., Wheelmen's Club and James J. Casey of the Vernon City Cycle Club, Worcester, who left New York City this morning to wheel to Boston, can, respectively, lay claim to the amateur and professional records for that distance.

Curtis left the New York City Hall at 12:30 A. M., arriving in front of the Boston City Hall at 7:02 P. M., his elapsed time being 18:32:00, the former record being 23:23:00, while Casey, who left New York at 12 o'clock, reached Boston at 7:50, his elapsed time being 19:50:00, having been overtaken and passed by Curtis just west of Bridgeport.

Monument for James G. Blaine's Grave

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The grave of the late Secretary of State James G. Blaine, which has heretofore been unmarked save for a dead oak tree, will have a monument of the finest marble from Vermont within the next ten days. Ever since the death of Mr. Blaine, his expressed wish that nothing should mark his last resting place but the blasted tree has been carefully observed, but, as a result of a heavy windstorm that ruined the tree some months ago, Mrs. Blaine decided that the grave should receive suitable recognition.

National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League held in Philadelphia the following organizations were admitted to affiliated membership: The New York Reform Club Committee on Municipal Administration, Good Government Club of the University of Michigan, Good Government Club of Cortland, N. Y.; Utica League for Clean Streets, the Civic Federation of Leavenworth, Kan.; the Christian Citizenship League of St. Paul, Minn., and the Civitas Club of Brooklyn.

Killed by Burglars at Siegfrieds, Penn

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 17.—Mrs. William Eachman died at 3 o'clock this morning at Siegfriends, six miles from here, from injuries inflicted by burglars yesterday afternoon. She was alone at home when three men entered the house. They beat her on the head, causing concussion of the brain, from which she died. The house was ransacked, but nothing was stolen

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William F. Young, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edwin A. Wells, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Cassius C. Hogg, Assistant Surgeon, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Willets Point and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Major Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Charles B. Ewing, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the field and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will proceed to Fort Brady, Michigan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Wright, United States Army, will proceed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Paul Shillock, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the field and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The resignation of Second Lieut. William S. Simpson, Tenth United States Infantry, has been accepted to take effect Oct. 13.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 16, is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth United States Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, United States Army, is changed to an ordinary leave of absence.

Leave

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A "FOREIGN COMPLICATION."

There are indications which we do not wish to exaggerate, but cannot ignore, that some of the Republican leaders are contemplating a move in foreign affairs to influence the elections next month. A politician of prominence said to the Washington correspondent of The Evening Post last week that he believed his party would be swamped in the coming Congressional elections unless a "foreign complication" of importance could be sprung upon the country. In this State, as in all the others, the Republicans are pleading with great emphasis that a Democratic victory would be a "condemnation of the President." Mr. McKINLEY himself in his journey is trying as deftly as he can to proclaim the same doctrine.

It is all nonsense. It is not a condemnation of the President to vote to punish PLATT in New York or QUAY in Pennsylvania, and if the President's party chooses to tie him up to those revolting personalities it must take the consequences. Very few independent voters will be guided by such unreasonable and misleading appeals, and the partisans will vote the regular ticket anyway.

Moreover, if the Congressional elections go against Mr. McKINLEY's party it may be accepted as a condemnation of his domestic policy, but it cannot be taken as condemning the policy of the war or of its settlement. His opponents have made no issue on that point. The voters may rebuke Algerism by the most available means, but they are not voting on the expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere or even on the disposition of the Philippines, and Mr. McKINLEY knows it. If, in these circumstances, he permits "a foreign complication" to come in to influence the elections, he will incur a grave responsibility, and when the people can get at him they will hold him to account.

MR. CROKER AND THE JUDGESHIPS.

Mr. CROKER may berate the Bar Association to his heart's content. He may accuse and convict ROOT and CHOATE of running the association as a partisan machine. He may raise the issue of the certainly and notoriously unjust legislative apportionment for which they, as leading spirits in the Constitutional Convention, are undoubtedly in a large measure responsible. All these things he may do without making his despotic interference with the judiciary nominations a whit less flagrant and offensive. The fitness of a candidate for the bench is summed up in two words—character and attainments. Is he upright, is he just-minded? Is he learned in the law? Judge DALY possessed in a high degree the qualifications which an affirmative reply to these questions would indicate. In addition to that he had been twenty-eight years on the bench, giving him the further and inestimable qualification of experience. Mr. CROKER rejected him for reasons that had nothing to do with the candidate's fitness for the judicial office. We have his own words as authority for the statement that he based his opposition to the renomination on the lowest possible grounds—that is, on a miserable question of spoils. The "organization" wanted to find a good place for one of its dependents. It asked and sought to compel a Judge on the bench to surrender his discretion and choice and accept its man for a place in his gift. He declined, and the master of the organization now punishes him for his disobedience.

It is not putting it extravagantly to say that law and order and society itself go to the dogs where this sort of thing is permitted. When the boss of a political "hall" makes and unmakes Judges, and is avowedly controlled in his rejection or selection of candidates by motives that not only have no connection with fitness but are intrinsically base and selfish, it becomes apparent to thinking men that the arrogance and self-assertiveness of the boss will be bounded only by the people's tolerance of his rule. If we let Mr. CROKER reject Judges who fail to suit him in the matter of patronage, he will presently insist that no Judge shall be renominated who fails to suit him in the matter of decisions.

Mr. CROKER has gone miles too far from the point of view of public policy and the decent citizen. He has also gone too far from his own very different point of view. If he does not now see that he has gone too far he is more hopelessly dull of perception than his worst enemy has ever charged. A very great fall is the usual fate of men in New York politics who assume and exercise to a dangerous degree the absolute power to dictate nominations. Mr. CROKER is not fond of Mr. HILL, but he is perhaps sufficiently familiar with his history to remember that his great fall was the result of forcing the grossly improper nomination of MAYNARD for the Court of Appeals. That business gave the State to the Republicans in three elections. Every man who has his eyes open must see that Mr. CROKER's course in respect to judiciary nominations has done serious harm to the Democratic ticket. Nobody can say how close the election will be. The current is now undoubtedly setting toward VAN WYCK. The high-handed interference of the Tammany boss in the judiciary nominations has furnished the Republicans with one local issue they can discuss. They have no other that they dare discuss. It is impossible to say what the effect upon the Gubernatorial canvass will be of several thousand lawyers engaged in active work against one or more of the judiciary candidates on the Democratic ticket. JOHN KELLY, Mr. CROKER's predecessor, earned the deep and just hatred of all the Democrats up the State by defeating LUCIUS ROBINSON, their candidate for Governor in 1879, because he had displeased him by his action in regard to a row over the County Clerk's office in this city. Tammany Hall has always had the reputation of being willing to sacrifice State and National tickets in the interest of its local nominees. Sometimes it has deserved that reputation. If Mr. CROKER shall succeed in defeating the State ticket of his party this year Democrats would deplore the event, but they would find some consolation in the certainty that the next local election in New York City would give them a day of reckoning with a boss whose implacable hatreds, obstinacy, and bad judgment had been serious obstacles to their party's progress.

THE ESSENTIALS OF DEMOCRACY.

The address of the committee of the National Democrats, signed by Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman, and which we published yesterday, is a statement of what may be called Democratic ideals. As such it has great value because, whatever the actual course and policy of a party may be—and in that respect the record of 1896 and much of the previous record was about as bad as it could be—ideals that are held faithfully by strong, intelligent, unselfish men within the party have an influence that at any moment may become decisive.

Take this single passage:

"We seek no offices, and wish for no rewards, except those that flow from the consciousness of duty done. Our principles—the gold standard, monetary reform, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the maintenance of law and order, freedom of contract, and the protection of all contract rights—must triumph if our representative Federal Republic is to be perpetuated. In behalf of these principles we appeal to the sober, settled judgment of the American people. We should be prepared now, and at all times, to defend them against assault from any quarter."

This is a clear, comprehensive, and, in our judgment, a true statement of principles which are not only essential to the stability and progress of the Nation, but are logically and historically the principles of the Democratic Party. There is not a single one of them that has not been proclaimed by great Democratic leaders, and nearly all of them have time and again been the issues on which the Democratic Party, in entire unity, has appealed to the people and has won great victories or sustained honorable defeat. The financial principles of the National Democrats are those of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. They were sustained with unfaltering fidelity up to the close of the civil war. The hopeless but courageous minority in Congress opposed the legal-tender acts with arguments that were rejected by the majority, but were never answered, and in the heat and stress of that desperate struggle a Democratic Governor maintained the honor of the Empire State unstained through the payment of the interest on its bonds in gold. After the civil war the Democratic Party took up the inflation and repudiation idea, and was steadily beaten on it. In 1884 it was guided to victory by a sound-money leader, and again in 1892. There is every reason to think that it would have retained full possession of the National Government but for the surrender to the silver men. In any case, the financial principles of the National Democrats remain such as the history and tradition of the party abundantly justify. They are to-day far more sound, far more what the lasting needs of the whole country require, than the vague professions of the Republicans.

The same general statement is true of the principle of tariff for revenue only. It is essential to the steady advancement of the commerce of the country, and it is logically and historically Democratic. In this matter there has been no lapse. There have been individual Democrats who have betrayed their party and its principles, men like JONES and GORMAN and MURPHY, who have sought their own or their constituents' private interests at the expense of their party and thus have blotted its splendid record, but the tradition has been unbroken. The greatest possible freedom of commerce is to-day, as it has always been, a prime object of Democratic policy. The principles of rigid economy and the protection of contract rights are equally Democratic. The practice has not always been on the level of the principles, but the principles have not been abandoned. And though the Democratic Party cannot claim as its own the principle of civil service reform, though it has in fact been singularly opposed to it, it remains true that this principle was first and most clearly enunciated by JEFFERSON, and was most firmly and consistently applied by CLEVELAND, the earliest and latest Democratic Presidents.

We regard the maintenance of the National Democratic organization, therefore, as of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the Nation. It professes and faithfully adheres to a body of the soundest and most intelligent doctrine now advocated anywhere in our politics. Its principles, we are convinced, will prevail in due time because they are distinctly those on which the development of our National life must proceed. We are a free, intelligent, progressive people with vast resources and splendid opportunities for production, industry, and commerce. Who can deny that we need the best possible currency, the greatest possible freedom of trade, and the highest practicable standard of civil service? It is these that the National Democracy offers.

REPUDIATING THE WAR.

The support-the-Administration argument of Col. ROOSEVELT and his Republican friends is a compound of arrogance and audacity. It is based upon the complacent assumption that the victory over Spain was exclusively an achievement of the Republican Party and that the glory thereof is the private property of that party. It proceeds upon the further assumption that a vote cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor is a vote to rebuke the Administration, to reverse the foreign policy of the country, give up everything we have gained by the war and inspire Spain with fresh hope and further insolence.

Col. ROOSEVELT himself stooped so low as to make use of this argument in his Carnegie Hall speech. We quote his words:

"I should ask the people of this country to support the Administration of President McKINLEY if for no other reason than because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are opposing and denouncing his Administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of Americans a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power. It will mean that the patriots that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will mean the chance of grave complications and the likelihood of our meeting with obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruits of our victory."

This is partisan clap-trap of the rankest sort, yet the Republican organs have seized on it with a sudden unanimity as if the word had gone out from headquarters that this was to be the chief appeal of the campaign. Never mind the canal frauds, don't attempt to explain the appointment of PAYN, the Black civil service law or the metropolitan elections law. Keep mum on State issues, but tell the voters they must support ROOSEVELT because a vote for VAN WYCK would be treason. That is what this appeal really means. We heard it from the Republicans for a score of years after the end of the civil war. No doubt we shall be told in 1900 that a vote against ROOSEVELT—or McKINLEY—will be a vote to reenslave Cuba and to give up Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

In the opinion of Republicans it has usually been a crime to vote for Democrats. But this year some better proof of criminality will be required than the assertion that the election of Judge VAN WYCK would be considered abroad as "a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged." The effect of the Republican argument, if it were accepted as sound by the voters, would be the issue to that party of a perpetual license for corrupt administration. PAYN or ALDRIDGE or BLACK would have been as good a candidate as ROOSEVELT. The candidate and the local issues have nothing to do with the election. We must vote to sustain McKINLEY. Let the million dollar canal steal go unpunished, but never repudiate the results of the war.

Here at home, not only in New York, but throughout the country, the people know perfectly well the causes that are leading up to the defeat of Col. ROOSEVELT. They know that they have nothing to do with President McKINLEY or with the Administration, except so far as disgust of Algerism makes Democratic votes. Abroad the election of a Governor in the State of New York attracts but the slightest attention. The election of VAN WYCK would no more be looked upon as a criticism of the foreign policy of the Administration than a Liberal victory in a bye-election in England would be construed here or in France as a repudiation of Gen. KITCHENER's pretensions at Fashoda.

THE ARMY AND ALGERISM.

An "eye-witness" of the Santiago campaign is contributing a series of articles about it to The Saturday Review of London. The second of these articles appears in the current number of The Review, and closes as follows:

"Looking back at all the operations around Santiago the Americans may feel proud of the bravery of their regulars and some of the volunteers, notably the Rough Riders, and nere I may remark that I hope that proper credit will be given to the colored regiments for the gallant way in which they behaved. * * * The way in which men of all ranks, both regulars and volunteers, bore severe privations without murmuring is beyond all praise; but, having said that, I think there is nothing else connected with the American Army of which the people of the United States should not feel thoroughly ashamed. When speaking about it to intelligent Americans I am always met with the same reply, that 'politics are at the bottom of it.'"

This is exactly the conclusion to which every intelligent American has come, whether he himself went through the campaign or whether he has derived his impressions from the evidence of those who did go through it. We all know that the line of the regular army is, for its entirely inadequate size, one of the best fighting forces that there are or ever were in the world. We all know also that the staff of the United States Army, meaning the War Department and its dependencies, is an Augean stable, which will remain a menace to the Nation until it is cleaned out and disinfected. We know that the "permanent staff" of the department is either composed of or controlled by the hunters for "soft jobs," who are the shirks and malingerers of the army. When these people come under the control of a Secretary who, besides that a fellow feeling makes him wondrous kind to malingerers and shirks, is a politician of the smallest calibre and commonest description, the result, in the administration of the army, may easily be foretold. It is what has been literally fulfilled in the Cuban campaign and in all the camps and hospitals at home. "Politics are at the bottom of it."

All this is very sad, very shameful. It is not only sad and shameful, but it becomes grotesque when it is suggested that we should extend to an "imperial" scale the functions of the machine which has collapsed helplessly under the strain of a little war with a third-class power. The very first preliminary to expansion should be housecleaning. We cannot do with Algerism in the United States. The proposal to extend the blessings of Algerism to the Cubans and the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos is too farcical to be discussed.

But the saddest thing about the whole shameful business is that the President of the United States talks as if we could safely extend Algerism. There has not been one word in the speeches of the President to denote that he felt the awful gravity of the question of Algerism. On the other hand, he has been exhibiting, in respect to Algerism, the same flabby optimism which he has exhibited upon all other subjects of public concern. He has even gone so far as to declare that the people who have renounced Algerism have "impeached" the men who have fought and won the war. He has saddled himself with ALGER in the face of the country. It remains to see what the country will have to say to McKINLEY, "indorsed" by ALGER—that is to say, with ALGER on his back.

WHY THIS PETTIFOGGING?

Although the pettifogging at Paris has been done exclusively by the Spanish Commissioners, it is impossible to acquit the American Commissioners of all blame for it. Our Commissioners had the protocol before them, and from the protocol it was plain that Cuba and Puerto Rico were taken out of the scope of their negotiations, and that the Philippines alone remained to be considered. It is doubtful whether their own instructions did not equally deprive them of discretion concerning the Philippines. The President's speeches on his ill-omened "swinging 'round the circle" have denoted that he was appealing to the people rather for support of a policy upon which he had made up his mind than for help in making up his mind.

But, however it may be about the Philippines, it is plain that the commission, to which was referred by the protocol the power of arranging the "control, disposition, and government" of those islands had nothing else to do. Distinctly it had nothing to do with the relinquishment of authority in Cuba, or the cession to the United States of Puerto Rico. Doubtless there were many questions of detail to be considered in connection with the Spanish evacuation of both those islands. But a joint commission was appointed for each island expressly to settle these details and to arrange for the evacuation. The Paris commission had nothing to do with either. It had to do only with the "control, disposition, and government" of the Philippines.

And yet it seems that the commission has not yet reached the subject it was appointed and empowered to discuss, but has put in all its time in discussing things that were settled before it was created. It has been talking about the Cuban debt, and the legal impossibility of an interregnum, and all sorts of things with which it has no more to do than with the satellites of Jupiter. The plain answer to all talk of this kind is that the thing is adjudicated. Some such suggestion appears to have been made, and the Spanish reply to it to have been that the protocol which adjudicated it was signed under duress. The very first indication of such a plea should have sufficed to convert the American Commissioners into vertebrate animals. Of course we know of old that—

"Ease would retract
Vows made in pain, as violent and void."

But the first intimation that the protocol was signed under duress should have been the occasion for a direct inquiry whether Spain did, or did not, consider herself bound by the protocol. If she answered that she did, she should have been told that all her talk about Cuba and Puerto Rico was irrelevant. If she answered that she did not, the American Commissioners should have at once broken up the conference and the President given notice of a termination of the armistice.

What the Spaniards hope to gain by this pettifogging is a question. Apparently they are trusting to time and to the chapter of accidents that time may open. The appearance of a suggestion for "arbitration" is a natural result of the indecision and weakness of the American Commissioners. The answer to that is that the time for arbitration is before and not after war. But it is no wonder that the Spaniards should have been emboldened to talking about arbitration, after they have been allowed to discuss topics expressly withdrawn from their discussion. It seems that the commission has not yet got to talking about the only subject it was appointed to talk about. It is unlikely it will ever reach that subject until the American Commissioners decline to hear anything on any other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only those ships that left port never to be seen or heard of again have had a more mysterious fate than is—up to the present time, at least—that which overtook the steamer Mohegan. In one sense, indeed, the disappearance of the former presents the fewer difficulties to the searcher after explanations, for in their case he can offer half a dozen theories, all of them probable and each of them adequate, if accepted, to account for the tragedy. It is quite otherwise with respect to the Mohegan. Here was a new and stanch vessel, commanded by a man of long-tested skill and well-established character. She was passing along a coast which, though highly dangerous as a place on which to be wrecked, is as carefully lighted, as accurately charted, and as well known as any promontory in the whole world. The time was early evening, the weather was what a sailor would call good, and no officer on board could have had the faintest doubt as to the steamer's exact position or as to the proper course to lay. Yet, with conditions like these, the Mohegan ran upon the rocks at full speed! There was no shameful conduct after the vessel struck, but why did she strike? That problem is more than mysterious, and until it is solved the owners of the line will live in an atmosphere of interrogation marks.

—If, as is often stated, coal production is a good standard by which to judge a nation's rank and power, then England and the United States march almost side by side far in advance of every rival. The Department of the Interior has just issued a valuable and exhaustive report by EDWARD WHEELER PARKER of the Geological Survey Office on "The Production of Coal in 1897." It contains a vast amount of well-digested information in regard to every branch of this great industry, and anybody with an appetite for figures will find in the volume material for many a full meal. Even those who are not particularly hungry for provender of that sort can get not a few tasty morsels from the tables which are spread on most of the book's 275 big pages. In 1897, for the first time in its history, the United States mined over 200,000,000 tons of coal. England's output was 26,000,000 tons more. Roughly speaking, each of these countries produced one-third of all the coal mined in the world, leaving only another third to be credited to the mines in some thirty sources of supply—not a few of which, by the way, and not the least important, are English dependencies. Pennsylvania, of course, stands preeminent on this side of the water as a coal producer, but we have thirty-one other States or Territories that help in meeting the demand for this most precious of fuels. A notable feature of our coal industry is the increased use of the bituminous variety. A large part of the advance in production is to be found in this field. The cheaper product is displacing the more expensive for many uses, and it is believed that the limit of anthracite production here has practically been reached. The supply is still abundant, but it cannot compete in the markets with its more easily mined rival.

—Autumn has always been regarded as a somewhat gloomy part of the year, and nowadays it is even more depressing than it used to be. This is because the "moth ball," originally invented and used in China for military purposes exclusively, has now made its way into all civilized lands, and is by their feminine inhabitants devoted to entirely different ends. In Summer the "moth ball" probably causes some annoyance to moths. They certainly do if moths have olfactory nerves. There is no doubt at all, however, that in the Fall only man suffers from their sinister influence, and his discomfort is so great that something much like pity for the unhappy insects fills his breast. Everywhere in the street at this season one notices an aroma founded, apparently, on tar, but built high with other substances, less familiar and much more obnoxious. In the street cars this diabolical perfume is concentrated and, as it were, barbed. New Yorkers must ride from home to busines and from business to home, else would they all walk and so avoid this daily torture. A question might easily be raised as to whether justification exists for protecting furs and woolens by a device which later renders the more amiable half of humanity an object of masculine aversion. The "moth ball" may be effective in driving away or killing moths, but it is altogether too effective in leading men to invent and misuse religious phrases and to avoid the society of those on whom their elevation and refinement so largely depend. The matter is one well worthy of discussion by the women's clubs, for beyond a doubt the clubs of men would be less popular than they are if they were not about the only place where at this time of year the scent of the deadly "moth ball" can be escaped.

NUGGETS.

A One-Sided Affair.

"You and Hagby are dear friends, aren't you?"

"Well, he has been dear to me, but I have never cost him anything."—Chicago Record.

More than Nine.

"Here's a new life of Washington that I am—"

"Great mackerel!" interrupted the book agent's victim. "He has more lives than a cat, hasn't he?"—Chicago Post.

Art at the Capitol.

"Oh, Mr. Van Dobbs!" exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox.

"What is it?" inquired the artist.

"Would you mind telling me whether this picture is impressionistic or whether it hasn't been finished."—Washington Star.

An Explanation.

"I wonder why it is that so many men of talents become sour and distrustful of their fellow-creatures," mused the young woman.

"I suppose," replied Miss Cayenne, "it's because they are constantly subjected to such emotional extremes. They can never tell whether a caller is an autograph collector or a bill collector."—Chicago Chronicle.

One Public-Spirited Citizen.

Ward Politician—A man, Sir, who doesn't do his share in helping to elect good men to office shirks one of the plainest duties of citizenship, and ought to go and live among savages.

Fweddy (righteously indignant)—Bah Jove, I haven't failed to send my valet out to vote a single time in the lawst six yeahs! Fee him for it myself, too, bah Jove!"—Chicago Tribune.

ANGLO-SAXON HYMN.

M. Algon Kirby in Toronto Mail and Empire.

God of the nations hear!
Do Thou incline Thine ear,
Still as we pray.
Men of one race are we—
Parted our lands may be—
Still one in unity—
Hear us to-day.

Men from each Eastern land—
Men from a Southern strand—
Men from the North—
Men who have parted stood—
Feeling the touch of blood—
Kin—for the whole world's good—
May we stand forth.

God of the nations hear!
Fill us with humble fear—
Guard Thou each heart.
Wide as the world our sway,
Bless Thou each land we pray,
Grant that each nation may
Bear well its part.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A New Farce from the French Acted at the Madison Square Theatre.

A SPIRITED PERFORMANCE

E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams in Congenial Roles—Other Changes of Bill.

With Edmund M. Holland as a bored husband, who to escape his father-in-law's art chatter and his mother-in-law's poetry, clairvoyance, and temper pretends to be an inspector of sleeping cars, and thus gets away from home several days in a week; and Fritz Williams, as the real inspector, who happens to hear of the misuse of his name and office, there was bound to be fun in the new farce called "On and Off" at the Madison Square Theatre last night. "On and Off" is an adaptation of Alexandre Bisson's "Controleur des Wagons-lits," by some person or persons unknown, and doubtless the goings-on of M. Georges Godfray, in the original, are not quite so harmless as they are in the adaptation; but still "On and Off," in its present form, is not food for children.

Mr. Holland begins as a brutal sort of husband, but before the farce is finished he depicts comic jealousy and bewilderment in many stages, and is the central figure in one or two scenes that are decidedly novel and striking. He acts with all his old skill and his accustomed finish, and his fund of personal humor never fails him.

Mr. Williams represents, with a light touch and telling humor, an audacious, quick-witted, purposeful fellow who is as fond of a joke as of a pretty woman.

There is not nearly enough in the slight imbroglio to fill three acts, even with the rather irreverent employment of an Archangel's voice in a phonograph, so an episodic blackmailing scheme is worked in, with Miss May Lambert as a speechless lady whose potent if gymnastic "nod and beck and wreathed smile" compels three several gentlemen to preserve their good names and domestic peace by ordering of her employer cases of Chateau du Patty de Clam, vintage of 1896.

Both Amelia Bingham and Katharine Florence are well placed, and the acting is all spirited. But, in spite of the patches of real fun, and the few ingenious bits, under the influence of "On and Off" one remembers "The Other Man" and "Settled Out of Court" more frequently than "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows."

George Godfray.....E. M. Holland
Alfred Godfray.....Fritz Williams
Brumaire.....Samuel Reed
Du Patty de Clam.....Byron Douglas
Martel.....James Kearney
Randolphe.....Reuben Fax
Madeleine Godfray.....Amelia Bingham
Mme. Brumaire.....Maggie Holloway Fisher
Mme. Martel.....Anita Rothe
Rosa Martel.....Katharine Florence
Lisette.....May Lambert
Julie.....May Gallyer
Alice.....Augusta Glose

NO ITALIAN OPERA.

The Casino Was Closed and the Voices Were Silent.

The refusal of the Royal Italian Opera Co. to sing in "Carmen" at the Casino last night unless they received money due them for a fortnight ago disappointed a remarkably small number of persons who went there to hear Bizet's opera. The company was held together last week only by a promise of Manager Thompson that he would send Treasurer Breadwell to Cincinnati and endeavor to secure funds from H. E. Blair, the proprietor of the company. Treasurer Breadwell returned yesterday with the news that Mr. Blair had refused to give any more money to continue the enterprise. The members of the company held an indignation meeting late yesterday afternoon, and afterward informed Manager Thompson that they would give no performance.

It is understood that the managers of the Casino were protected by a written guarantee from Mr. Blair, who agreed to pay them 50 per cent. of the gross receipts and a guarantee of $3,000 a week for the theatre.

As the gross receipts of last week only amounted to $1,700, including a matinée performance on Saturday, at which $98 was taken in, it looks as if Mr. Blair will have to personally make good the amount of the rent, if nothing else although Mr. Thompson said last night that Mr. Blair would be responsible for all debts incurred. It is said that since Mr. Blair assumed proprietorship of the company he has lost $70,000.

Lederer and McClellan are in negotiation with a large comic opera organization to fill in the interval before their production of "A Dangerous Maid."

Courtleigh in "Sporting Life."

William Courtleigh, who made his first appearance at the Academy last night as the sporting nobleman, Lord Woodstock, in "Sporting Life," is a comely, graceful, and impressive young actor who fits the rôle well. He was particularly impressive in the boxing scene. Mr. Courtleigh, like Mr. Walcot, who plays so well the voluble old General in the same piece, and Mr. Morgan, who has made a great hit in "The Christian," belongs to the Lyceum Theatre company, which will begin its Winter labors Nov. 22.

Shakespeare at the Columbus.

This week's play at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, is "As You Like It," that one of Shakespeare's comedies which, in the last few years, has been most frequently acted in this country. The managers of the stock company, Messrs. Block and Mordaunt, have decided to make an experiment with Shakespeare's plays, and the present indications are that the experiment will be reasonably successful.

The new Rosalind is Mary Shaw, an actress of skill and taste, of varied talents and large experience. She could hardly fail in any rôle, and her Lady Macbeth would likely be as interesting as her Rosalind. Una Abell is a comely and pleasing Celia. W. G. Beach plays Orlando, and Frank Mordaunt is Melancholy Jaques. Alberta Gallatin is the Audrey, and John Malone the Oliver.

"Pique" on View Again.

While "Pique," by Augustin Daly, was in its first long run at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 1875-6, playgoers learned that this drama, which purports to deal with American life, was founded partly on an English novel by Florence Marryat, and partly on a chapter in Hugo's "Les Misérables." It used to be considered a thriller, and it still seems to serve its purpose well. Of the original cast, Fanny Davenport, the Mabel Renfrew, died only the other day; Fisher, Brougham, Hardenbergh, and Davidge are only names in theatrical history, and James Lewis has passed away before his time. Only John Drew (the original Thorsby Gyll) and Maurice Barrymore remain conspicuously on the stage.

The revival of "Pique" at the Murray Hill Theatre may interest some of the old stagers. It certainly seemed to satisfy the youngsters last night.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burlesque bill offered at this house this week is longer than usual and interesting.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée last evening new cinematographe views were shown, including war pictures and views of a general character. The Gypsy Orchestra still remains a feature.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Lederer and McClellan's company presenting "Yankee Doodle Dandy" received a cordial welcome last evening. The play has been but little changed since its original production, and the performance is as efficient as ever.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Sousa's opera, "The Bride-Elect," was presented last evening before a large and appreciative audience. The cast includes Albert Hart, E. S. Wentworth, Charles H. Drew, Melville Stewart, Harry Luckstone, Hilda Clark, Christie Macdonald, and Mabella Baker.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The most interesting feature of this week's bill is the half-hour colored carnival called "Clorinda; or, the Origin of the Cake Walk." The piece was very well received, many improvements having been made in it since last Summer, when it was first produced at Rice's roof garden on the Casino. Others in the bill included the Macart sisters, O'Brien and Havel, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Milton and Stach, and Kilpatrick, the one-legged bicyclist.

KOSTER & BIALS.—A new skit called "Sir Andy de Bootjack," giving Richard Carle's impressions of "Cyrano de Bergerac," exploited in three scenes, with music by Alfred Aarons, was presented last night for the first time, and received favorably. The characters are taken by Richard Bernard as Sir Andy de Bootjack, Richard Carle as Christian Endeavor, William Sloan as Jagonyon, and Miss Josephine Hall as Roxiana Reehan.

TALK ON "ARNOLD AND ANDRE."

W. W. Ellsworth Addresses the Sons of the American Revolution.

William W. Ellsworth entertained and instructed the members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, last evening, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, with a lecture upon "Arnold and André," illustrated with stereopticon views. There were many visitors from the Maryland State Chapter. Walter S. Logan presided.

Mr. Ellsworth had compiled from rare manuscripts and almost forgotten records much that was new upon the subject, and he depicted and compared the characters of the two men with skillfulness. "We may best remember the glorious deeds of Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Miles, and Roosevelt when we compare them with the greatest act of treason in our history," he said.

In referring to Arnold's early occupation as a druggist, Mr. Ellsworth drew out a laugh by showing a page of Arnold's ledger, on which such entries as "Daniel Smith, one gallon of rum; Samuel Morris, one quart of rum; Jacob Shepherd, one gallon of rum," were spaced at long intervals by entries like "Benj. Topham, one ounce of butter." Arnold's deeds of gallantry and daring were described, and the homes of Lowell and of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Cambridge, that at different times sheltered Arnold, were shown on the screen. Until the time he left to take command of Philadelphia, Mr. Ellsworth said, no soldier had ever shown greater gallantry, and had he died then, Arnold's fame would have ranked next to that of Washington.

Fac similes of the correspondence between Arnold, under the name of "Gustavus," and André, who signed as "John Anderson," were shown. Gen. Clinton's headquarters at 1 Broadway and the house at 2 Broadway, from which it was planned to kidnap Arnold after the treason, were also pictured.

BRIDAL COUPLE IN A RUNAWAY.

Tin Cans on a Coach Scare the Horses with Serious Results.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lenz had an exciting experience a short time after they left the home of the young woman last night to start on their wedding journey, they having been married a short time before. Following the wedding there was a celebration at the home of the bride. She was Miss Matilda Heller of 131 Sydney Avenue. The bridegroom's home is in Newburg.

When the coach which was to take the young couple to the station arrived the guests tied tin cans and pails to the rear, so when the team started up there was a fearful noise. The horses, frightened by the clatter, broke from the control of the driver. Joseph Tetaz, the coachman, was thrown from the box and badly hurt.

Lenz opened one of the doors as the horses dashed up the street and tried to climb from the step to the box, a perilous undertaking, but warranted by the danger. While trying to get on the box Lenz's coat-tails were caught by the door and torn off, and the jerk threw him to the road. A few steps further on one of the horses slipped and fell, and before he could arise he was pinned down by a man and his companion secured by another.

Mrs. Lenz was found to be prostrated by fright. She was taken back to her home, and is still prostrated. Her husband was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured. The horse which fell was found to be so badly hurt it had to be killed. Tetaz may die as a result of his injuries.

BAPTISTS MAY BE REUNITED.

Belief that Southern and Northern Boards Will Soon Work Together.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—There is a belief growing among Southern Baptists that it is only a question of a short time before the Baptists of the North and South will be reunited and work in harmony, as they did before the war. Active co-operation in mission work has been going on between the American Home Mission Board and the Southern board since the Fort Monroe conference in 1893.

Recently the American board made a proposition to its Southern associates that both do missionary work in Cuba, the Southerners to look after the white Baptists and the Northerners to take care of the negroes.

This proposition has been declined for the reason that the Southern contingent wants to work equally among the races, but ultimately a combination and general reunion will doubtless be formed.

BRONZE TABLET FOR A CHURCH.

Presbyterians to Unveil Their Gift To-morrow at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 17.—A handsome bronze commemorative tablet, which is to be unveiled Wednesday afternoon and presented by Elizabeth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to the First Presbyterian Church, was placed on the front of the church to-day, in preparation for the ceremonies. Upon the tablet is inscribed:

This church was organized about 1664. The edifice which stood on this spot was burned by the British, Jan. 25, 1780, during the pastorate of the Rev. James Caldwell, Chaplain in the New Jersey Brigade under Washington. This building was completed in 1789. Thirty-six commissioned officers and many non-commissioned officers and privates from the congregation fought during the Revolution for American Independence. Erected by the Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Oct. 19, 1898.

A BISHOP EXCOMMUNICATED.

Decree Against the Rev. S. Kaminski, Independent Polish Church, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—The Rev. Stephen Kaminski, Bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic Church of Buffalo and rector of the Church of Our Mother of Rosary, has been excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. The decree of major excommunication has been declared against him by the Pope. This is the severest penalty that can be visited upon a Roman Catholic. The decree of Rome was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of this city yesterday.

It is said that the object of the document is to show the seceders from the regular church that the Independent Catholic Church does not belong to Rome.

A GREAT CANAL PROJECT.

Chicago Capitalists Propose to Link Lakes Michigan and Superior.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—Secretary of State Gardiner to-day received a communication from Chicago capitalists who purpose to construct a canal across the Counties of Schoolcraft and Alger for the purpose of connecting Lakes Superior and Michigan.

The correspondents asked for instructions as to organizing the necessary corporation. The distance across the two counties is less than 40 miles, and the canal would save at least 600 miles of travel and lockage at St. Mary's Fall Canal.

Ill from Loss of Skin.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Herman Ernest, a former employe of the Union Elevator Company, is critically ill as a result of giving three large pieces of his cuticle for a grafting operation on Fred Pargellis. Earnest submitted to the operation on Saturday, and since then has been subject to fainting spells. His condition was so serious to-day that he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Pargellis is one of the Union Elevator victims, and the operation is proving successful.

Michigan's Great Fruit Crop.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 17.—It is estimated that about 500,000 bushels of fruit were shipped from the Michigan fruit belt during the Summer, about two-thirds of the total being peaches. This is a heavy increase over last year and the largest in the history of the fruit-raising industry here. The Eastern markets received a larger proportion than ever before.

MR. LEVENTRITT CONFIDENT

He Says the Attack Upon Him Will React on the Republicans.

DEMONSTRATION IN HIS FAVOR.

A Public Meeting Will Be Held by His Friends, It Is Said, to Vindicate His Honor.

David Leventritt, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, spent several hours last evening at the Democratic Club in consultation with several of the members concerning the attack upon him by the Bar Association. What the nature of it all was Mr. Leventritt refused to divulge, except to say that he had heard on every side expressions in his favor.

"The attacks by members of the Bar Association," he added, "will not hurt me in the least. From all directions I hear nothing but expressions of good will toward me. My friends have rallied to me loyally."

Mr. Leventritt was asked if he intended to take any action against Mr. Root and others concerned in the attack upon his character.

"I do not contemplate any such move," he replied. "Let them keep on. They are not hurting me. On the contrary they are only hurting themselves and the Republican Party. I only wish they would keep it up. The reaction has already set in. Decent people are becoming disgusted with the method taken by the Bar Association to injure me, and the full force of this disgust will be shown on election day. I have no fear of the result. I am perfectly confident.

"Even to-day there has been a large number of my friends in my office urging that I take some action, and I have been busy trying to restrain them. I say again, let those men in the association who are trying to injure me go on. They will find in the end that they have only hurt themselves."

It was reported last night that Mr. Leventritt's personal friends in and out of the club intended soon to get up a demonstration in his favor. This is to take the form of a public meeting, when his connection with the Lucca divorce suit will be fully gone over. Speeches will be made and evidence will be forthcoming to show that not only was Mr Leventritt not blameworthy, but that he had absolutely nothing to do with the case.

"We will do this," said one of the Democratic leaders, "not only to show our confidence in our candidate, but to prove to the voters the meanness of the attack upon Mr. Leventritt."

It was said that Mr. Leventritt has no knowledge of this action, and up to last night was not co-operating in any way with those of his friends who are most concerned in the affair.

A story was told yesterday that Mr. Leventritt would be opposed by voters in his own party on religious grounds. It was said that some years ago his son married a young woman of Roman Catholic faith, and that this had greatly displeased his father, who was angry because young Mr. Leventritt had married outside of the Jewish Church. This had angered many of the Roman Catholics in the Democratic Party, the story went on, and they would not support Mr. Leventritt on that account.

"Absurd, idiotic," commented Mr. Leventritt, when the story was repeated to him. "Such a story is too silly to take any notice of. I do not even know the religion of my son's wife, and my relations with him have always been as they should be."

The statement made a few days ago by Mr. Leventritt, that he had no knowledge of the Lucca divorce case when it was begun, and that he had nothing to do with it, being in Europe at the time it was brought by his partner, Mr. Newcombe, is further borne out, it was pointed out last night, by the following legal notice, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 13, 1873:

New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—Maria Pauline von Rhade, plaintiff, against Adolph von Rhade, defendant. Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, 10th March, 1873. Richard S. Newcombe, plaintiff's attorney. The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Courthouse in said city. Dated New York, 10th March, 1873. Richard S. Newcombe, plaintiff's attorney, No. 293 Broadway, New York.

"This ought to prove," said Mr. Leventritt, "that my partner brought the suit and that I had nothing to do with it. If I had had, the firm's name would have appeared in all the papers in the case."

THE DALY-COHEN MASS MEETING

Choate, Cockran, and Hornblower Will Speak Friday Night.

The Committee on Arrangements, consisting of John M. Bowers, Chairman, and Abram S. Hewitt, Henry E. Howland, Bowles Colgate, and Benjamin F. Einstein, which has charge of the preparations for Friday night's mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, is issuing an invitation, of which the following is a copy:

Citizens who desire the independence of the judiciary and who, therefore, favor the continuance on the bench of the Supreme Court of Justice Joseph F. Daly and Justice William N. Cohen are invited, without distinction of party, to attend a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. James C. Carter will preside, and addresses will be made by Joseph H. Choate, Bourke Cockran, William B. Hornblower, and others. Tickets of admission are inclosed herewith, and further tickets may be obtained on application to Herbert Noble, the Secretary of the committee, at 141 Broadway.

INDORSE DALY AND COHEN.

The Citizens' Union May Call Meetings to Ratify the Nominations.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting last night. Although it was the regular meeting of the committee, at which generally only routine business is transacted, the members present passed several resolutions relating to the present campaign.

The subject of the judicial nominations of the Republican and Democratic Parties came up for discussion, and Everett P. Wheeler introduced the following resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, The independence and purity of the judiciary are of vital importance to the citizens of the City of New York, and both are threatened by the claim now first openly made that a political organization has the right to control appointments to be made by Justices of the Supreme Court; and,

Whereas, This committee has already recommended for nomination to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen; and,

Whereas, This committee has learned with great satisfaction of the action of the Bar Association in actively promoting the canvass and election of Judges Daly and Cohen,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to take steps to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute and local meetings in different districts, and ratify the nominations aforesaid and to procure the election of these nominees.

LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTIONS.

State and National Delegates Gather in This City.

The third National convention of the Luther League of America will meet at Holy Trinity Church, 45 West Twenty-first Street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening, when a rally is to be held in Carnegie Hall. One thousand delegates are expected.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State league met in St. James's Lutheran Church last evening. A Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Church, who also delivered the address of welcome to the delegates.

Supposed Actor Asphyxiated.

A man supposed from papers found in his pocket to be Harry Boyd Vernon, an actor, was found in his room in the Clinton House, 60 and 62 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon asphyxiated by gas, and dead while being taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Pierce, the proprietress of the house, said that the man called Sunday in soldier's clothing, and she recognized him as a young man who a year ago called on an actor living in her house. He told Mrs. Pierce that he was waiting to be mustered out of Government service, and on his appeal she gave him a hall room. She thinks he turned the gas on by accident.

THE SULTAN TO THE EMPEROR.

Germany's Distinguished Tourists Enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and Receive a Welcome.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles with her escorts yesterday. She was saluted by the forts, and the crew of the Turkish warship Izzeden and other Turkish vessels cheered her. The Germans responded.

On the Hohenzollern entering the Straits of the Dardanelles she was boarded by the envoys of the Sultan, who extended, in the name of his Majesty, a welcome to Emperor William. The Sultan and Kaiser exchanged cordial telegrams.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE.

Superintendent of the Imperial Printing Office Had Stolen Money.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Herr Gruenenthall, Superintendent of the Imperial Printing Office, has committed suicide. He was charged with theft and the forgery of bank notes to the amount of over 400,000 marks.

Gruenenthall's thefts were committed in January, 1897. He secured the key of the strong room, on the plea of being the first to arrive at the offices on the following morning. After his arrest, Gruenenthall confessed, and many packets of stolen notes were recovered. They had been concealed under gravestones in Berlin cemeteries.

IRISH LEAGUERS SUPPRESSED.

Collision Between the Patriots and the Police at Ballinrobe.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—There was great excitement all last night at Ballingrobe, County Mayo, due to serious collisions there between the people and the police, growing out of a United Irish League meeting, announced for yesterday evening, being prohibited.

About twenty thousand people assembled, and Messrs. Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, who were to be the speakers, were met outside of town by a detachment of 200 police, and were prevented from entering the place. The police were forced to charge the crowds frequently during the night, and many persons were injured.

Dr. Nancy Guilford Again Remanded.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At the Bow Street Police Court to-day Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., whose extradition is being asked for on the charge of murder in the second degree, in connection with the death of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, was again remanded for a week, pending the arrival of papers in the case.

Anarchists Threaten the Swiss Ruler.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Eugene Ruffy, has received threatening letters from Anarchists. Precautions are being taken by the police to prevent an attempt on his life.

The Building Strike Ends at Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The building strike is entirely ended, and the troops have been withdrawn from the yards and other places in which they have been stationed since disturbances were threatened.

Railroad Wreck in England.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A collision has occurred on the Great Central Railroad near Barnetby. Six persons were killed and twenty-two were injured.

A PRISONER'S DARING ESCAPE.

Soldier on Governors Island Sails Away in a Steam Launch While His Guard Looks on Helpless.

John L. Bradley, a military prisoner on Governors Island, escaped on Sunday, and his escape is regarded among the soldiers as one of the coolest pieces of business of its kind on record. Bradley was serving a four-year sentence, which would have terminated July 24, 1901. He was what is known in the army as a "repeater," or one who frequently deserts and re-enlists. The last time he enlisted for the mounted service and was soon afterward recognized and made a prisoner.

As a prisoner he was put to work "firing" on the steam launch General Thayer, which of late has been used as a ferryboat between Governors Island and Liberty Island. It was his business to build the fire in the launch in the morning, and Sunday morning, after getting steam up, he told the guard that the Captain wanted the boat turned around. The guard, Private O. C. Jones of the Thirteenth Infantry, who served in the gatling gun detachment at Santiago, stood on the pier. "All right," he said.

Bradley was alone in the launch. He ran to the wheel, covered by a small pilothouse, having first started the engine, and the little boat swung out into the stream. Jones noticed that she was making an unusually broad circle to swing around, and the circle kept getting broader, till in fact it seemed designed to take in the Brooklyn shore. He shouted, but received no answer, and then realized what Bradley was doing. He would have fired his piece, but regulars are trained never to fire unless they have a target. Bradley was his legitimate target now, but he was out of sight, hidden from view in the pilothouse. Jones ran to headquarters and gave the alarm.

The little stub-nosed steamer, Hattie Palmer, which was famous once as tender to the yach Defender, is in the service of the Government these days, and lay at the coal dock, whence the fugitive had fled. She was underway in short order, but not quick enough. The General Thayer already lay by a pier at Atlantic Basin, and when the Palmer reached her Bradley was gone. He had left his branded hat and coat, and with other raiment which he had found aboard, made good his escape.

Private Jones was placed under arrest, and will be court-martialed. The question as to whether he should have fired at the runaway without having him in sight may play an important part in the settlement of his case.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Foreign Paupers and Criminals Enter This Country Via Canada, Inspector Watchorn Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Commissioner Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has received a voluminous report from Robert Watchorn, an Immigration Inspector at New York, who some months ago was instructed by Mr. Powderly to go to Europe and investigate the causes which have resulted in diverting the flow of immigration from United States to Canadian ports, and also the facts as to the practice of charitable institutions in assisting paupers and criminals and other undesirable classes to emigrate to the United States.

Mr. Watchorn finds that the strict enforcement of our immigration laws, particularly at the Port of New York, has resulted in compelling unscrupulous immigration agents abroad to seek to evade them by sending the most undesirable classes to Canada, at the same time assuring them that they will find little or no difficulty in passing the border into the United States. In very many instances, Mr. Watchorn thinks, this scheme has been successfully carried out.

He finds upon investigation that much more stringent immigration laws than formerly are being enacted by all the new countries, including Australia, so that practically this is the only country now left open for the undesirable classes. Nearly all of the old countries of Europe are also more strictly enforcing their immigration laws, and at the same time they offer little objection to the departure of the indigent and criminal classes.

Mr. Watchorn finds that a very large number of immigrants receive help from the many charitable societies and institutions in nearly all the European capitals.

Final Award of the New War Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Treasury Department to-day made a final award of the new war loan. Subscribers for the sum of $4,500 will receive a percentage of that sum, amounting to $1,300; subscribers for $4,450 or less will be awarded the full amount of their subscription.

INVESTIGATORS IN THE SOUTH.

The President's Commission Appoints Sub-Committees for the Inspection of the Military Camps.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—The war investigating commission arrived here by special train from Washington to-day, and the intention was announced of proceeding immediately to Camp Cuba Libre for the purpose of making an inspection of the conditions existing there. The plans for inspection were arranged at a special meeting held in Gen. Dodge's private car on the way, when it was decided to do this work by means of sub-committees as follows:

For First Brigade of each division—Messrs. Denby, Conner, and Sexton; Second Brigade—Messrs. McCook, Woodbury, and Howell; Third Brigade—Messrs. Wilson, Beaver, and Dodge.

Sub-committees of two each also were appointed to inspect camps, and, if necessary, take testimony, at Tampa and Fernandina, the committee for Tampa being composed of Messrs. McCook and Sexton and that for Fernandina of Messrs. Wilson and Howell.

The sub-committees for outside points leave Jacksonville to-night or to-morrow, and the main commission, of which a quorum will be left, will begin taking testimony here to-morrow. The inspection of the camp here will include an investigation of the proximity of the tents to one another, the nearness of the sinks to the tents, width of streets, and all other camp conditions, the sub-committees to report their conclusions to the full commission. There have been some complaints about this camp, and the authors of these will be called, if possible, and allowed to tell their stories to the commission. Others making complaints after the arrival of the commission, whether officers, privates, or persons in civil life, will be called before the commission.

Some investigation of the location of the camp at Miami probably will be made, but it is believed this can be done at Jacksonville. If not, a subcommittee may be designated later to visit that point.

SICK MEN'S SUPPLIES AT PONCE.

Dr. Seaman's Information that Proper Facilities Were Lacking Declared Erroneous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Subsistence Department of the army has a statement bearing upon some features of the testimony of Major Seaman, Surgeon, before the war investigating commission.

Major Seaman said he had been informed that no one could get supplies for the sick from the Commissary of Subsistence. It appears, however, that when he left Ponce the Chief Commissary there had at his disposal $244,000, subject to requisition of Surgeons for just such supplies as Seaman said he wanted.

Major Daly, Surgeon, who came with troops about the same time, made a requisition and secured $3,600 for the purchase of supplies for the sick, and remitted the unexpended balance to the department here when he arrived.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE RATE.

Negotiation with England, Germany, and France for a Sweeping Reduction Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt in his annual report recommends immediate negotiations with the postal administrations of England, Germany, and France to reduce the international postage rates to 2 cents for a half ounce or fraction thereof. The report says:

"The administrations named have direct or separate postal intercourse to a large extent with our country, and consequently are more likely to agree to the change desired than the administrations of inland countries that have to pay transportation charges to the seacoast to intermediary nations.

"The English administration particularly will probably assent to the proposed arrangement, for it has but recently decided to adopt the two-cent rate on letters between the British Islands and Canada, as wel as other parts of the empire—the change being ordered to take effect on the 25th day of December next.

"The department now realizes nothing in the way of revenue from ocean letters, practically all the postage paid on them going to the steamship companies carrying the mails. If the rate should be reduced the same state of things would exist; the department would still get nothing and lose nothing, and the steamship companies would suffer no hardship, for the stimulus given to correspondence by the reduction of rate would no doubt eventually, at least, give them as much compensation in the way of postage as they now get.

"An ocean penny postage would connect and permeate all the sea-divided communities of mankind with myriads of new ties and veins, to strengthen and beautify their brotherhood with bonds of sympathy and the circulation of knowledge. It would be one of the most powerful aids to the work of Christian missions.

"An ocean penny postage is demanded by the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race. The reduction does not require action of Congress, as the Postmaster General has authority, under Section 398 of the Revised Statutes."

MUST FAVOR UNION PRINTERS.

Order to the Supply Division of the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath sent the following letter to-day to the Chief of the Supply Division of the Post Office Department:

Referring to your application to-day for authority to have done as emergency work certain printing needed by the Post Office Department, I want to remind you of my order issued last year in which it was made imperatory that all of the printing under your direction not done at the Government Printing Office should be given to offices employing union labor.

Before making any order or contract for emergency or other printing, ascertain through some officer of the local printers' union whether or not the establishment to which it is proposed to award the printing is in good standing with the printers' and other labor unions.

The order of last year above referred to was given you in connection with one providing that favor be given in the purchase of goods to domestic manufacturers, as we desire to consume American rather than foreign-made goods.

AN AMERICAN CLAIM ON PERU.

The MacCord Case May Be Settled for a $50,000 Payment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The decision of the arbitrator in the MacCord case has been rendered, but its purport is not yet known to the State Department. The arbitrator was Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada. He telegraphed the State Department that he had rendered his decision Saturday, and would supply detailed information by mail.

MacCord was an American civil engineer living in Peru, whose person and property were seized during a revolutionary movement in that country. Various Secretaries of State have made efforts to secure compensation for MacCord, but it remained for Secretary Olney to secure an undertaking on the part of Peru to submit the case for arbitration. MacCord's claim originally was for $200,000. Secretary Olney offered to accept $50,000 as a settlement in full. Since that offer was made other expenses have accrued, so it may be that the final award will be for a larger amount.

Industrial Commission's First Meeting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The industrial commission created at the last session of Congress held its opening meeting to-day at the Capitol and outlined the general work before it. A committee on organization was named, as follows: Phillips, Gardiner, North, Daniel, and Livingstone. Messrs. Mallory, Otjen, and Farquhar were named as a committee to secure quarters for the commission. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to general discussion on the scope of the work ahead. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it is expected that the hearings to come later will be public.

American Flour Popular in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—According to figures transmitted to the State Department by Consul Gowey at Yokohama, there has been astonishing increase in the imports of American flour in Japan. In 1892 the total import of flour was 1,002,000 pounds, but in 1896 the business had swelled to a total of 32,000,000 pounds, with a marked increasing tendency. During 1897 the quantity of imports slightly fell off, but the value increased $86,183 as compared with the preceding year.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second large country wedding of the Autumn season—that of Mr. Albert Francke and Miss Marion Rand—will be celebrated to-day at Lawrence, L. I., and a number of New Yorkers will go down for the affair, as Mr. Francke has a wide circle of friends, particularly in the hunting set, and Miss Rand is one of the prettiest of recent débutantes. The best man will be Mr. Fred W. Jones, and the ushers, Messrs. J. W. Doane, Jr., L. B. Rand, S. H. Pearce, O. S. Campbell, Charles H. Mapes, and W. H. Judson. The bridesmaids will be Miss Francke, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Anita Neilson, and Miss Lila Laughlin. Miss Dorothy Rand will be maid of honor. The reception will be at Mr. Rand's fine country house at Lawrence, and will be a crowded and gay affair, for the Cedarhurst colony, as it is known, thoroughly understands how to enjoy itself when it has so good an excuse as a wedding of two such popular young people as Mr. Francke and Miss Rand.

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Mrs. Judge Andrews, formerly Mrs. Barrett Van Auken, and a daughter of the late Commodore Garrison, has suffered a second stroke of apoplexy, and, while she is better, grave fears have been entertained as to her recovery. As was said in this column on Sunday, Mrs. Andrews is lying ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, near New London, Conn. It appears that Mrs. Tremenheere, formerly Miss Jessie Van Auken, who arrived on Thursday last from India, was cabled for owing to her mother's serious condition.

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Mrs. Andrews was married to Judge Andrews about six years ago. She was at that time living in the house which she occupied for so many years, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and where her two daughters, Mrs. Tremenheere, who is the wife of an English Civil Justice in India, and Mrs. Chapin, now a widow, spent their youth. The house was leased by Mrs. Andrews for a long term last year, and has been transformed into a shop, and Mrs. Andrews has made her home since Mr. Chapin's death, a year ago last Winter, with her daughter, in West Thirty-seventh Street. She has spent her Summers with Mrs. Chapin at New London for some years.

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Mrs. Andrews has been for many years a figure in New York social life. She was always a woman of remarkable energy and decided ability, and when she championed any cause or interested herself in any movement, she brought to it an enthusiasm rarely shown by her sex. She was very fond of life and gayety, was a great traveler, and until the death of her only son, Mr. Barrett Van Auken, which sorrow she felt very keenly, three years ago, was frequently seen in the theatres and at the fashionable restaurants. She is a woman of generous and most charitable impulses, and has endeared herself to many people through her many acts of kindness and charity, and through the hospitality which she extended in her New York home for so many years. The news of her serious illness will be received with great regret in many a household.

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The Sandy Hook boats, which are the favorite mode of travel between this city, Seabright, and the nearer Jersey coast resorts, made their last trips yesterday, and there was an exodus of families from all the shore resorts from the Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch this morning, so that the boats were almost as crowded as in midsummer. The villa and cottage owners along the Rumson Road, however, will remain in their houses until November if the present fine Autumn weather continues. The Alexanders, McCooks, Haddens, Strongs, Streets, Bloodgoods, Hoaglands, Schiffs, Loebs, and other families, whose beautiful villas have made the Rumson Road so famous, are still enjoying the country. The Seabright golf course is in use every day, and was covered with players on Sunday, but as Mrs. Mason's, which has sheltered so many well-known bachelors and golf players this Summer, closed yesterday, the links will begin to be deserted from this time on.

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Those golf lovers who were not able to witness the women's contest at Ardsley last week will have an opportunity to see some of the best players who were at Ardsley on the Baltusrol links, where a woman's tournament will be held to-day and to-morrow. There are fifty-nine entries for this tournament, and among these are Miss Eidlitz of Ardsley, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol, Miss Helen Shelton, and Mrs. William Shippen of Morristown, Miss Alice Strong of Seabright, Miss Isabel Tiffany of Westchester, Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure of Shinnecock, and Miss Ruth Underhill of Queens County. If it is safe to hazard an opinion beforehand, it is probable that the prizes of this tournament will be won by Miss Eidlitz, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Shippen, and Mrs. Turnure, although it is, of course, possible that a dark horse may develop among the other fifty-one fair contestants. The Baltusrol Club, as was perhaps to be expected, enters thirteen contestants, who are Miss Adams, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mrs. L. de Bary, Mrs. L. H. Graham, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Bessie Pitcher, Miss P. Pitcher, Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Miss Edith Smalley, Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Miss Van Boskerck, and Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Jr. Mrs. Oliver Adams, who has been playing a strong game of late, is entered from the Morris County Club, and the Harbor Hill Club of Staten Island sends Miss Edith Edwards, Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler, the Misses Johnson, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, Miss Marie Kobbe, and Miss Adeline Robinson.

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The same picturesque and pretty scenes as were presented on the Ardsley links will be repeated at Baltusrol if the weather is fine to-day and to-morrow, and the afternoon trains to Short Hills to-morrow will carry a gay crowd of men and women for the reception and tea, which will be given at the clubhouse, and which will wind up the tournament in an enjoyable way.

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Every one is reading Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer's "Goede Vrouw of Mana-hata," and is enjoying the delightful pen pictures it contains of the manners and customs, as well as the peculiarities of character and temperament of the women, who were the heads of society in the days of New Amsterdam. One well-known young man, a member of an old family, but who had not read the book, at a large dinner at Tuxedo the other night, expressed his desire to read it, adding: "My family were very prominent in the early days of New York you know, and the men held high official positions under the Government." "Yes, indeed," said a lady opposite, who had read the book, "It says your original ancestor was the first brewer of Mana-hata, and he married the daughter of the first official street cleaner of New York."

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New London has been very quiet this Autumn, and among the cottagers little dinners, golf, and a few sailing parties, with a dance or two at the Casino, have been the principal diversions. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen will close the Lynch cottage, which they occupied this Summer, shortly, and go to Hot Springs, West Va., for a fortnight or more, before they return to New York for the Winter. Friends of Mrs. Remsen are glad to hear that she has recovered much of the handsome silverware stolen from her New London cottage last Summer. The burglary was traced to "Travis," the Brooklyn marauder. Mrs. McCoskry Butt is at New London, and will remain there a short time longer before opening her city house.

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The drag hunt of the Meadow Brook Club, which was originally scheduled for Friday, took place on Saturday. It was on the north shore of Long Island, over a country seldom traversed by the members. The hunt assembled at Westbury at noon and took the train for Smithtown. The run was from that place to St. James and thence to Stony Brook, where the kill occurred. The hunt for this morning, which was to end at Woodbury, has been postponed out of respect for the memory of Mrs. August Belmont, whose funeral takes place to-day.

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Among those returning from abroad this week will be Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who will open their Madison Avenue house. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peabody have come back to the city, and are at their home, 15 West Tenth Street. Their daughter, Miss Helen Peabody, will be one of the débutantes of the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven will also be in the city this week, having closed their house at Lenox.

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The Countess of Orford, a daughter of Mrs. D. C. Corbin, who has lived abroad almost constantly for years, has been stopping at the Plaza Hotel. The Countess was recently seriously burned by the upsetting of a lamp, but has recovered. It was her husband who, when Capt. Walpole, was attacked by Editor Stead in The Pall Mall Gazette some years ago. Mrs. Walpole did not believe the charges made against her husband and stuck to him through all the disagreeable notoriety. It was soon discovered that the story on which Mr. Stead based hisi charges had been invented by a blackmailer, and Capt. Walpole was absolutely vindicated.

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Mrs. Roche, formerly Miss Fanny Work, has returned to Newport and is one of the small colony of cottagers left there. Mrs. Samuel Barger gave a luncheon at her cottage on Saturday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been journeying to and fro between Newport and New York, as her town house is not yet finished. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest are in town, and gave a small theatre party to see "Hurly Burly" on a recent evening. Mrs. De Forest was en route to the Hot Springs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have been at Newport for the past ten days, passed through the city on Saturday on their way to Hyde Park-on-Hudson. Their new villa there is nearly completed, and they will remain in the country until after Thanksgiving.

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In England the Newmarket meetings just now are the social centre. Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, has recovered from her recent accident, and was the guest of the Duchess of Devonshire on Friday last at the races. She is described as wearing a fur coat, a dark tailor gown, and a red hat. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been giving another house party, and among her guests were Lady Chesterfield, Lady Coventry, and the Princess Duhlep Singh. The Prince, it will be remembered, was in this country some years ago, and was very attentive to a handsome and wealthy American girl at Lenox, who is now a young matron. London has begun its autumn season, one of the most charming of the year. Skating is all the fashion again, and there are three rinks, which are liberally patronized. Lady Randolph Churchill, who is in town, has been much admired for her pretty frocks and striking hats. In the street Lady Churchill wears very light coats and black tailor-made gowns. At the play one evening last week she was dressed in black, with diamond antennae in her hair. Lady Naylor-Leyland, (who was the beautiful Miss Chamberlain of Cleveland,) has returned to society, and has taken a London house for the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter are also in London, and Mrs. Arthur Paget is in Scotland.

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The presents sent to Lady Lillian Spencer-Churchill, who has just married Mr. Cecil Grenfel, were superb. Her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Marlborough, (Miss Vanderbilt,) gave a beautiful box of lingerie, with daintiest wrappers and petticoats complete. This was an individual present. The Duke and Duchess together, besides this, gave a diamond and sapphire comb which was so large that it looked like a tiara. Lady Naylor-Leyland's present was a heavy silver blotter, and Lady Blandford, the mother of the bride, gave a dressing case, a diamond and sapphire ring, and some priceless Brussels lace.

AH FOO BAFFLES A LAWYER.

First Chinaman Examined Here in Supplementary Proceedings Takes It Calmly.

Ah Foo, a laundryman, enjoys the distinction of being the first Chinaman ever examined in supplementary proceedings in New York. His examination was begun in the City Court yesterday, and when it was adjourned in the afternoon Lawyer John G. Ritter, who conducted the proceedings, looked as if some one had presented him with a Chinese puzzle, and Judge Olcott and the spectators wore a doubtful look. Every one seemed to know less than when the questioning began—except the Chinese spectators.

The proceedings yesterday touched Ah Foo's ability to pay Gertrude Lehman $314, which she testified she had loaned him. She sued for the amount Sept. 15 last, and despite Ah Foo's sworn statement that he never borrowed a cent from her in his life, judgment for the full amount was entered against him. The Sheriff could not find any of Ah Foo's property upon which to levy, although it had been the general belief in Chinatown that he was a man of wealth, and so Miss Lehman haled him into court.

Ah Foo has been in New York some time. His queue is streaked with gray. He has been at different times a merchant, a gambler, a bookkeeper, a cook, a salesman, and manager of a laundry. He is known as one of the shrewdest gentlemen in Mott Street.

Into this living mine of information Lawyer Ritter cheerfully plunged yesterday, expecting to bring up great, glittering masses of truth. Ah Foo was serious throughout, and grew sudden and impassive as the lawyer pleaded, cajoled, threatened, and exploded. The attorney, figuratively speaking, threw himself upon Ah Foo and tried to wring the truth from him by main force, but Ah Foo always wriggled out of his grasp with evasions. The witness, when pressed hard, would suddenly and hopelessly forget his English, and the other Chinamen would fan themselves vigorously and smile in a knowing way.

Ah Foo's memory was also shockingly defective—practically a total loss. He could not recollect whom he had worked for last, what firms he had ever been a member of, or whether at the present moment he was a member of a firm or had any money. The list of things which Ah Foo did not remember was of an appalling length. Lawyer Ritter thought Ah Foo was a member of the firm of Hae Wa & Co. Ah Foo at first could not recollect distinctly whether he was or not, but after his memory had been sufficiently jogged by the desperate attorney he stated that he was not.

"How much money have you received since the Chinese new year?" demanded Mr. Ritter, poundng the table in front of him.

"No think me able to tell," responded the witness, with a guileless smile, and the Chinese spectators gazed long and seriously at the ceiling.

After yearningly casting about throughout the day for a single precious grain of truth, Lawyer Ritter, as a result of his day's work, obtained an adjournment. He will attempt to solve Ah Foo again this morning, but he is not sanguine.

SMITH'S BIG NOSE REDUCED.

The Indian River Lumberman Has Most of His Face Removed at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Richard Smith of Indian River, this State, is a changed man since a séance he enjoyed with St. Vincent's Hospital surgeons yesterday afternoon. From 2 to 5 o'clock the surgeons labored with Mr. Smith, and at the end of their efforts his best friend would have had trouble in recognizing him. His nose, which had almost equaled in size the entire remainder of his face, had been reduced to a nasal appendage of the size usually worn by common men and of lines closely following the Grecian.

The nose was the biggest ever disported in town, according to physicians who were favored with a glimpse of this anatomical curiosity. Smith, its former claimant, is a lumberman from Lewis County, and was peacefully pursuing his vocation in the backwoods, where his deformity would not make him the subject of general ridicule, when he met Dr. George E. Maurer of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff. From him he learned of the probability of becoming as other men, and he came to New York to undergo heroic treatment.

Bellevue Hospital was first chosen as Mr. Smith's city residence. Friday he was removed in a closed cab to St. Vincent's Hospital and put in training for the ordeal. The operation was performed by one of the attending physicians of the hospital, Dr. J. D. Bryant, who was assisted by Drs. Stewart and Maguire of the house staff, while Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, the specialist of the hospital, watched the proceedings.

After three hours of carving, clipping, and sewing, Dr. Bryant's idea of a model nose had been duly whittled out of Mr. Smith's huge organ. With professional modesty, Dr. Bryant would see no reporters, and the result of the operation was only learned through a surgeon present, who declared it "eminently successful." Smith will wear a mask of bandages for a few weeks, and will then return and surprise his friends of Indian River.

AN ATTENDANT GOES INSANE.

Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, Who for Ten Years Helped Care for Crazy Folks, Now in the Bellevue Insane Ward.

A comely woman, still on the sunny side of life, was brought to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to take her place as a patient in the ward devoted to those unfortunate sufferers whom it was formerly her business to care for—the insane. Her brain had been turned with alarming suddenness after ten years of work among crazy folks, and she may have to spend the rest of her life with her mind under a cloud because of her association with them.

The woman is Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, whose home in this city was at 156 East Eighty-fifth Street. She has for the last ten years been employed as an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. She had apparently listened to the maundering of the weak-minded, and noted the stubborn gloom of the sufferers from melancholia for these ten years without suffering from the effect. Certainly she had developed no sign that she was losing her own mind. Her sister, Mrs. Henrietta Lee, is also an attendant at this hospital, and the two women, who were devoted to each other, always spent their leisure days together.

On a Friday, over two weeks ago, both sisters were free of work and took dinner together at Mrs. Lee's home in this city, 237 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mrs. O'Brien had previously seemed to be in the best of spirits. She was ordinarily a woman of quiet ways, however, and on this evening her sister was much surprised when she displayed a tendency to let her tongue run away with her. She not only talked continuously, but spoke in a strain of peculiar optimism.

"Oh, it's in fine style I'll be setting up in a short while, Henrietta, me dear," she exclaimed. "You won't know your sister at all. I'm expecting money, that's what I'm expecting."

"Why, who's going to give you any money?"

"I'm going to get a legacy, I tell you," explained Mrs. O'Brien. "There's an English Earl that's going to leave me a lot of money, so I've heard from them that know. I'll not have no work any more, I tell you."

Mrs. Lee was naturally surprised at her sister's roseate hue of things, but laid it all to a joke. She thought that she was "putting on" insanity for amusement. Both women went back to the hospital the next day. A few days later Mrs. O'Brien came to her sister and said that she was not feeling well. Mrs. Lee appealed to a physician at the hospital, and he reported that her sister was on the verge of hysteria and should be taken away at once. "Take her to your home and give her a change of surroundings," said he.

Mrs. Lee hastened at once to get her sister removed from the society of lunatics, and took her to her own home. There her symptoms developed, and at night at the supper table she grew suddenly violent, and Mrs. Lee took her to Bellevue, where she was put in the insane ward, and where she will be examined by the city's physicians. Whether the actual cause of her mental state is the work she has been doing for the last ten years is a question yet to be decided.

PRIVATE MURRAY DISCHARGED.

Brooklyn Magistrate Refuses to Hold the Convalescent Soldier.

Robert Murray, the convalescent soldier in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon at Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street by Bicycle Policeman Thornton after he had watched a crowd of boys playing football, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court on the policeman's charge of disorderly conduct. Members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospital were present in behalf of the colored soldier, as was also Miss Ida K. Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey. A letter from the Mother Superior of the hospital was received by Magistrate Teale, in which she denounced the action of the policeman and gave it as her opinion that he ought to be the person who should be arraigned in court. The latter said further that Murray bore an excellent reputation, and for that reason he was permitted to leave the hospital on Sunday in order to take a walk.

The policeman's excuse for arresting the soldier was so flimsy that the Magistrate, after listening to the soldier's story, promptly let him go and hinted that Murray should never have been arrested. The action of the policeman is to be brought to the attention of the Police Board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Stillman Baxter Pratt.

Stillman Baxter Pratt, who established over a half hundred daily and weekly papers in Massachusetts

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U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 205 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 467 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 85 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 1 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for deposited First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago, Illinois:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the Plan and Agreement, dated June 29th, 1898, the Committee has amended the plan by striking out the clauses following:

"The preferred stock shall have exclusive voting power for five years, subject to be terminated, however, in any one year during that period if dividends amounting to 5% shall have been paid on the preferred stock.

"As soon as such dividend shall have been paid in any one year, or, in any event, at the end of five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, all stock, common and preferred, shall have equal voting power."

The following clauses are substituted in lieu of those stricken out:

"The title to the common stock shall be vested in Frederic P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne, as voting trustees, such stock to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, and voting trust certificates to be issued against it. The trustees shall vote the same for such Directors as shall at any election receive the vote of a majority of the preferred stock. The voting trust shall continue for five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5 per cent. shall have been paid on the preferred stock. All dividends declared on the common stock shall be payable to the registered holders of the stock-trust certificates pro rata. Upon the termination of the trust the common stock shall be distributed among the holders of voting-trust certificates representing the same. The voting trustees shall have no power to vote for the creation of any lien or charge upon the property of the Company, or for the sale or sale thereof, except with the assent or by the direction of a majority in amount of the voting-trust certificates."

New York, October 12, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, / WALTER G. OAKMAN, / SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.
In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, / AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular.

During much of yesterday Stock Exchange tickers stood still. The absence of commission house orders showed effectively, and even ordinarily industrious professional traders seemed disposed to keep aloof. The day's total transactions amounted to less than 250,000 shares. Of this relatively small aggregate industrials figured for their usual major proportion.

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One feature of consequence—and in some quarters it was rated as significant—appeared in the sudden weakness of all the coal stocks. Jersey Central fell over half a dozen points from the last sale made previous to yesterday, and the Reading stocks and other anthracite shares also dropped points apiece. Activity developed as these declines were scored and sensational suggestions ran the rounds of Wall Street, many disturbing theories getting attention, all based on those unsatisfactory conditions which for a long time past have been openly disclosed in the coal trade.

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Before the day's market ended, however, something of a rally came in the coal shares as well as in the rest of the market. There seemed to be indications of a combination arranged between some conspicuous operators to give the market something of an upward turn, if for no other reason than to try to run in the short interest, which has recently been showing so much aggressiveness. In the rally so brought about Tobacco Trust shares figured in leadership. After opening around 113 yesterday morning, that stock sold down to 111,* and throughout most of the day hung irregularly close to the bottom figure. The afternoon manipulation sent it up to 117, the closing price being about 116.

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No news was current to explain the general market rally other than that a coterie of traders had banded together to make a passing demonstration against the shorts.

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Most of the day's business news was satisfactory. But conservative veterans of the Street are still urging clients and friends to keep out of the market for the present, to wait and rest till after Congressional election uncertainties are disposed of.

***

Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high record. There were sales of $163,500 3s, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞@105⅞; $4,000 do, small, at 105½; $300 do, registered, at 104¾, and $5,000 currency 6s, 1899, at 102½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar refs.	1½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sugar refs. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	3	Minn. Iron, t. r.	5¼
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
C., B. & Q.	½	Oregon Short Line	2½
Consol. Gas	7	Third Avenue	7
Hawaiian Sugar	4⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	N. J. Central	3
Am. Malt. Co.	½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
B. & O., all in pd.	½	Pullman Car	½
B. & O., when is'd.	½	Reading	⅝
Canada South	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Erie	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
F. & P. M. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	2⅜	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Nat. Lead Co.	½	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1
Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½
Erie gen. lien	1
Lex. Av. & P. Fy 1st.	1
Peo., & East. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,007,564; balance, $7,164,595; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,256,000.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94¾, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56½; St. Paul, ¼, to 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67¼, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 112, and Atchison, ¼, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝, Erie at 13⅜, Erie first preferred at 34¾, Pennsylvania at 60½, Reading at 8¾, and Northern Pacific preferred at 77⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109¼, for money, and 109½ for the account. The Bank of England gained £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 25c and exchange on London was 25f 31½c.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 15.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investments.	$63,292,200	$121,300
Circulation	1,604,900	*4,400
Net deposits	67,980,000	71,700
Dep. with Clearing H. Agts.	8,292,500	136,700
Legal tender and bank notes.	3,987,700	67,700
Dep., banks and trust co's.	2,578,300	265,000
Specie	3,346,800	*62,900
Total reserve	$18,205,300	$406,500
Reserve required	16,995,000	17,925
Surplus reserve	$1,210,300	$388,575

*Decrease.

DEACON WHITE'S VIEWS.

Mr. S. V. White is quoted in The Boston Herald as fearing the Democratic Party may carry the next House of Representatives, and prove a heavy weight upon the stock market. The good foreign market for American grain assured prosperity and large traffic for the Northwestern railroads in which they traded in Wall Street, and there were bright general prospects outside politics. If the Democrats should carry the House there would, he believed, be two years of uncertainty in the stock market and in business.

Asked about Tobacco stock, Mr. White said he thought insiders were selling stock against the purchase of the Lorillard property. He believed Mr. Lorillard was to receive 60,000 shares preferred and the same common stock, $6,000,000 par value, (the shares being $50 each.) Mr. Lorillard did not want common stock, but would probably accept the preferred. He did not think $6,000,000 an excessive price for this plant. As to Sugar, he said it has not a friend on the inside. Investors were buyers, and slimly margined holders and bears were sellers. Asked about Federal Steel, he said the big men in it—J. P. Morgan, R. P. Flower, and H. H. Porter—were always in the market, and he gave the impression that these men were too well versed in market tendencies to bring out a new stock when the times were bearish. He thought, rather, that they would defer their own effort to put up these stocks until election prospects were clearer. Mr. White is bullish, apparently upon all conditions except politics, and he considers that a serious handicap to speculative endeavor.

NOT A TIME TO DESPOND.

Mr. Alexander M. Hudnut of the Stock Exchange house of Halsey & Hudnut, in talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the security market situation expressed the view that dullness and irregularity are likely to continue unless the strong financial interests whose activity stimulates general buying re-enter the market or all Congressional election apprehensions be dispelled. Mr. Hudnut said:

"There seems to be agreement all around that the market has little inherent strength, One day there is an appearance of good buying and that the public has come back, but marked weakness quickly follows. I think the factor of apprehension lest sound money losses should be made in the coming Congressional elections is overestimated. More uneasiness seems to be showing abroad than here in this connection, and foreign confidence will probably be hesitant until results are known. A friend of mine who is familiar with sentiment abroad looks for heavy foreign buying in this market if sound money control of Congress continues. In financial circles here the effect produced by the forcing back of the silver issue in recent conventions has been favorable.

"The overconfidence of some weeks ago has been succeeded by a speculative chill owing to the manipulation in the Tobacco and Sugar Trusts, and many holders of other good stocks have let go in order to strengthen weakened accounts. They have felt that there are too many uncertainties existing, and they have decided to remain out of the market for the present. Uncertainties sometimes disturb the market more than real calamities.

"Another bad factor is the continued weakness of the coal stocks. They have touched new low points; and the public is tired of hearing about the bad condition of the coal trade; that has become a very old story. Everybody knows that the coal trade is in miserable condition, and most people believe that it will continue in that way until Wall Street has attended one or two funerals. After there have been a few eliminations in the coal trade that business may be expected to pick up rapidly.

"Federal Steel contracts have been dealt in quite extensively to-day. This company has a capitalization of $200,000,000 and an unlimited charter. It can do any kind of business under the sun; and the possibility has been suggested that the Federal Steel Company may at some future time control the anthracite coal trade. With its enormous capital and the powerful interests back of it, this company may even solve the difficulties confronting the coal trade.

"Railroad stocks have shown a remarkable latent strength, resisting the drives that have been made on the market. Although below the high levels of the last part of August, declines have not been severe. Where net earnings have fallen off this has been attributed to rate cutting, and this cannot be a permanent trouble. The earnings of the St. Paul are the best in its history, while the C., B. & Q. is showing about 7 per cent. earned on its stock, and that road has a sinking fund of about $18,000,000, and a refunding scheme would represent a saving of 4 per cent. on the stock. This refunding scheme is not, of course, official, and it is not known whether it will be adopted; but it has been suggested, and it seems feasible. There is no question of the road's ability to put it through if it wants to.

"Earnings of such Southern roads as the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway can only be temporarily affected by yellow fever scares, the disease coming too late to do serious injury.

"The recent money scare was one of the most foolish that Wall Street has had in a long time. The banks were in a measure responsible for it. Loanable reserves appeared to decrease very much; but the banks were carrying a reserve in Washington against Government deposits, and were not compelled to carry a reserve here also. So that it would appear that from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 might have been added to the loanable reserves of the banks. No one had trouble in getting accommodation, and I believe it would be a wonderful thing that there would be no lasting tight money.

"There is a general opinion that we will have a good foreign market for our wheat. The present sentiment on the Stock Exchange seems to be bearish, but this is probably due more largely to the fact that big operators appear to be out of the market. When they commence to buy everybody turns bull, but when trading is dull stocks usually sag."

TOBACCO TRUST NOTES.

Though about 50,000 shares of Tobacco Trust stock were dealt in yesterday, with fluctuations ranging over 7 points, much less news than usual was current in the Street touching the property. Almost the only interesting item current—and which, of course, the manipulators refused either to confirm or deny—suggested that along with the trust's new issue of millions of stock there may be material increase in the outstanding "scrip" some time ago floated by the company, and which in its provisions amounts practically to promissory notes. Some significance may have appeared in the fact that this scrip was yesterday quoted at a substantial decline. Last week the quotation was 99, and yesterday it was down to 94½, being at that figure "ex" 1½ per cent. interest.

HIGHER AND HIGHER STILL.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the second week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $944,615, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$139,627
Increase over 1896	174,199
Increase over 1895	78,208
Increase over 1894	277,326
Increase over 1893	53,336
Increase over 1892	109,006

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So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with those of preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$259,327
Increase over 1896	362,743
Increase over 1895	177,692
Increase over 1894	532,129
Increase over 1893	143,575
Increase over 1892	239,972

MANHATTAN AND METROPOLITAN.

Local transit stocks had some conspicuousness in yesterday's stock market. Manhattan rose about 2 points and Metropolitan fell off somewhat more than that. Brooklyn Rapid Transit changed but a fraction, the short interest in that stock having become large enough to serve as a supporting element.

In Metropolitan Traction, rumors are current of disagreements among insiders and the selling out of stock held by some local politicians. In Manhattan, strength was concurrent with representations that electric equipment contracts had been let or were practically ready to be executed. Neither the depressing tales regarding Metropolitan nor the cheerful chronicles concerning Manhattan were anywhere to be confirmed, but they served their purpose in the stock market, and that is a good deal in a market as narrow as that which Wall Street has at present.

THE BIG IRON TRUST.

Federal Steel shares—the securities of the Standard Oil's new trust in the iron and steel trade—were dealt in on the Stock Exchange for the first time yesterday. At the opening they sold at substantial advances beyond the prices last quoted in the outside market, but closed without change. Inside interests talk with much positiveness concerning the business prospects of the Federal company. The identification of ex-Gov. Flower, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. J. P. Morgan, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller with it gives the new property exceptional prestige.

WATCH THE COURSE OF WHEAT.

Efforts to continue the erratic and unnatural movement of speculative shares were somewhat successful during the early part of the past week. Opinion is divided as to whether this movement has run its course. However this may be, legitimate business is now less obscured than it has generally been for several weeks past and the conditions usually affecting Stock Exchange operations are again being more carefully considered. Prominent among the latter is the export demand for breadstuffs, (especially for wheat, as has been previously mentioned, but which has become more pronounced this week,) and a corresponding advance in price. This will soon become a more important factor in railway traffic, and in the foreign exchange market its influence is increasing.

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

THE THREAT OF GRANGERISM.

Such a quantity of junior securities were created on Northern Pacific that, well as the road is doing, to begin to pay dividends now (and it seems that they are being earned) would perhaps start attempts at adverse legislation in the States through which it runs. Such attempts would be harassing to all interests, though we have always held that it is impossible to regulate railroad rates by anything but the law of supply and demand. The question is whether Northern Pacific can be profitably opposed by new roads if it can pay dividends on its common stock, and this we do not know. Legislation might, however, as we have said, harass for a time.

ROBERT GOODBODY & CO.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,065,000 additional preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company.

Increase of $388,575 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

New high record price for Government 3s.

Increase of $16,357 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for August, but decrease of $14,224 since Jan. 1.

Dealings begun in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange in Federal Steel Company's common and preferred shares, deliverable when issued.

No decision by the Supreme Court in the Joint Traffic Association case.

Decrease of $23,172 in Missouri, Kansas and Texas surplus earnings for September, making an increase in the deficit since Jan. 1 of $106,850.

Increase of 6,635 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 2,563 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton and Southern	$1,309
Kan. City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	7,259
Total decrease	$8,568
Decrease previously reported	128,208
Total decrease twenty-seven roads	$136,776
Increase:	
Kansas City, Memphis and Birm.	$1,685
Increase previously reported	600,837
Total increase forty-six roads	$602,502
Net increase	$465,726

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For the second week in October, Ann Arbor showed a decrease of $709, while St. Paul increased $139,627.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	355	Mercantile	167
American Ex't	169	Merchants'	140
Broadway	225	National Union	230
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	New York	225
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	126	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Corn Exchange	275	Park	320
Fourth National	160	Peoples	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	400	Seventh Ward	125
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	State of New York	108
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	130
Mechanics'	160		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Manhattan at 225.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.		10½
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	44¼	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd.	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf.	108½	109¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	21
Standard Distilling pf.	68	69
Standard Oil Trust	416½	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	90
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$304,945,399
Gold reserve	243,218,558
Net silver	6,971,920
United States notes in the Treasury	26,133,088
Treasury notes of 1890	1,473,715
Total receipts this day	1,981,881
Total receipts this month	21,752,809
Total receipts this year	147,160,695
Total expenditures this day	2,310,000
Total expenditures this month	29,755,000
Total expenditures this year	214,503,114
Deposits in National Banks	90,863,541
National bank notes received for redemption	358,731
Government receipts from customs	601,421
Internal revenue	1,336,274
Miscellaneous	44,185

Gold on Steamship Umbria.

By the steamship Umbria came nearly $500,000 in English gold, consigned as follows: Lazard Frères, £74,000, and the National City Bank, £24,500. The National City Bank received two cases of gold shipped on the steamship La Navarre.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .15, 100 Portland at 1.40, 400 Potosi at .20, 500 Yellow Jacket at .17.

On the Mining Exchange 1,400 shares Alamo sold at .03¼@.03½, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .005½, 6,000 Copper Rock at .75@.76@.80, 300 Isabella at .22½@.24½, 100 Jefferson at .07, 1,000 Justine at .03, 5,000 Old Gold at .005½@.006, 2,000 Pilgrim at .003¾@.003⅞, 20,000 Sentinel at .005, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings, & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Ladville	.09
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.15
Cal. B. H.	.15	Mexican	.12
Challar	.10	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.68	Plymouth Con	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.60
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ophir	.40
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Occidental	.65
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.90	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.12	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.12	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. consol.	.04	Union Consol.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra.	.45	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Con.	.20	Aiamo	.02
Father De Smet	.12	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.64	Isabella	.22
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	Monarch Cosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con	.08	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.12	Union	.16
Moulton	.15	Work	.07
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.00
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin C. C.	1.35
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.90
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11½
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mountain	.08	Isabella	.24
St. Jo Caribou	2.50	Jefferson	.06½
Waldorf	.02½	Justine	.02½
Yukon	.08½	Lillie	.18
Alamo	.03	M. Gibson	.19
Anaconda	.45	Mount Rosa	.17
Anchoria	.73	Old Gold	.006
Crip. Ck. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.00⅜	Work	.07¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	292	292	307
2d week Oct.	$27,681	$27,790	$24,131
From Jan. 1	1,132,707

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32239	37820	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45422
283	7732	13950	18976	32266	37837	45423
285	7762	13953	18980	32283	37840	45455
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37851	45457
302	7825	14006	19007	32310	37853	45458
337	7924	14028	19015	32340	37901	45567
371	7951	14035	19032	32359	37911	45570
374	7994	14036	19034	32360	37914	45571
382	7996	14045	19038	32361	37947	45572
400	7997	14081	19041	32371	37948	45604
412	7998	14091	19049	32413	37949	45607
417	8040	14125	19050	32414	37950	45625
420	8048	14159	19141	32415	37952	45633
571	8067	14167	19144	32657	37955	45687
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37975	45838
618	8105	14173	19249	32723	37988	45855
618	8106	14174	19267	32737	37989	46289
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37991	46298
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37995	46300
721	8174	14194	19388	32868	38370	46360
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38393	46367
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38394	46368
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38400	46369
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38495	46421
774	8201	14334	19508	33023	38501	46424
735	8202	14357	19510	33032	38570	46425
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38581	46428
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38582	46438
738	8278	14376	19603	33114	38621	46452
747	8310	14382	19631	33122	38668	46459
752	8315	14427	19634	33124	38669	46468
988	8316	14447	19668	33127	38701	46475
1074	8325	14477	19689	33213	38706	46476
1076	8349	14481	20010	33214	38707	46478
1148	8362	14491	20016	33215	38709	46498
1149	8363	14495	20376	33245	38712	46506
1150	8365	14521	20397	33273	38713	46516
1307	8393	14526	20398	33293	38715	46539
1408	8395	14577	20414	33296	38716	46633
1641	8409	14580	20454	33297	38717	46655
2104	8414	14634	20462	33302	38718	46656
2105	8414	14681	20468	33303	38720	46663
2106	8422	14683	20473	33304	38725	46668
2107	8423	14697	20474	33305	38730	46673
2208	8423	14705	20492	33306	38770	46703
2209	8424	14725	20499	33501	38797	46704
2210	8444	14726	20500	33551	38798	46727
2211	8460	14818	20555	33571	38799	46727
2213	8465	14825	20576	33572	38958	46733
2233	8480	14834	20602	33588	38992	46808
2254	8484	14838	20605	33590	39114	46807
2255	8484	14844	20605	33621	39117	46813
2268	8636	14851	20637	33643	39117	46820
2289	8655	14842	20639	33677	39118	46822
2306	8686	14845	20653	33714	39119	46844
2416	8723	14852	20653	33714	39120	46845
2544	8807	14856	20670	33715	39187	46846
2815	8837	14862	20705	33716	39205	46904
2953	8840	14866	20738	33717	39218	46907
3069	8927	14865	20746	33732	39253	47011
3070	8932	14879	20775	33756	39262	47047
3083	8933	14882	20783	34007	39292	47081
3274	8938	14891	20787	34023	39345	47091
3306	8958	14908	20798	34028	39446	47092
3400	8961	14926	20825	34048	39484	47114
3695	8962	14945	20829	34070	39544	47127
3727	8964	14955	20884	34090	39641	47143
3758	8965	15011	20892	34091	39671	47176
3763	8966	15017	20903	34092	39719	47222
3772	8993	15048	20911	34152	39761	47223
3788	9008	15092	20920	34157	39765	47224
3829	9038	15215	20931	34160	39793	47225
3845	9053	15223	20936	34161	39811	47226
3917	9077	15226	20965	34205	39814	47227
3919	9080	15229	20994	34209	39817	47233
3929	9085	15237	20995	34244	39833	47236
3933	9090	15255	21016	34247	39953	47245
4004	9095	15403	21058	34274	39956	47254
4005	9115	15426	21064	34302	39959	47287
4021	9185	15427	21084	34303	40011	47335
4022	9203	15528	21091	34304	40039	47341
4046	9273	15551	21082	34305	40040	47342
4076	9287	15560	21083	34306	40069	47343
4092	9306	15565	21092	34310	40074	47378
4118	9308	15569	21112	34311	41253	47389
4120	9309	15576	21113	34312	41271	47389
4122	9310	15591	21113	34313	41283	47411
4148	9347	15595	21140	34314	41330	47417
4167	9478	15605	21423	34316	41341	47463
4169	9515	15613	21424	34317	41366	47479
4174	9529	15621	21849	34320	41422	47489
4186	9579	15624	21916	34321	41471	47526
4189	9599	15625	21941	34322	41472	47526
4191	9596	15629	21948	34328	41484	47544
4193	9600	15635	21949	34329	41485	47679
4195	9608	15638	21950	34330	41524	47788
4198	9661	15641	21953	34333	41583	47789
4200	9674	15702	21960	34358	41543	47816
4213	9902	15717	28483	34382	41590	47820
4231	9907	15741	28485	34435	41591	47883
4235	9924	15770	28513	34495	41604	47937
4238	9925	15776	38514	34496	41607	47952
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41612	47955
4311	9962	15784	28614	34515	41615	48043
4322	9990	15795	28616	34561	41628	48082
4324	10002	15826	28840	34591	41743	48088
4402	10025	15836	28840	34592	41815	48133
4403	10027	15837	28842	34596	41815	48133
4404	10045	15847	28794	34598	41982	48183
4406	10056	15848	28803	34601	41985	48256
4407	10091	15849	28804	34626	42021	48276
4431	10135	15893	28805	34630	42021	48276
4461	10172	15906	28860	34650	42169	48360
4463	10175	15929	28873	34651	42197	48429
4467	10227	16030	28875	34694	42199	48435
4482	10253	16031	28875	34696	42299	48491
4484	10413	16039	28877	34707	42320	48533
4497	10414	16040	28893	34708	42352	48536
4504	10524	16043	28894	34711	42388	48539
4505	10535	16045	29053	34728	42339	48613
4506	10585	16049	29186	34746	42341	48742
4530	10587	16049	29137	34766	42344	48803
4531	10591	16063	29138	34767	42345	48856
4540	10593	16065	29139	34768	42439	48922
4545	10594	16066	29139	34783	42439	48959
4543	10603	16070	29227	34824	42508	48997
4562	10686	16089	29229	34835	42548	49143
4571	10694	16097	29234	34857	42573	49183
4591	10709	16098	29237	34882	42578	49198
4613	10753	16108	29239	34900	43152	49208
4657	10771	16150	29240	34908	43181	49273
4662	10777	16180	29241	34948	43201	49274
4664	10782	16182	29244	34950	43229	49275
4668	10822	16189	29244	34980	43271	49276
4701	10823	16222	29247	35006	43310	49330
4707	10829	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4754	10830	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4783	10903	16233	29518	35054	43328	49546
4784	10994	16238	29520	35069	43336	49550
4831	10998	16252	29533	35101	43357	49587
4850	11028	16303	29580	35111	43358	49620
4868	11028	16332	29632	35122	43370	49652
4916	11029	16344	29641	35123	43376	49692
4933	11046	16356	29664	35124	43378	49696
4937	11048	16369	29666	35126	43413	49697
4943	11075	16381	29967	35127	43415	49698
4979	11115	16388	29976	35134	43552	49699
5103	11122	16390	29677	35151	43816	49703
5107	11123	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5108	11131	16412	29706	35183	43844	49832
5109	11138	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5239	11149	16413	29729	35183	43846	49871
5249	11157	16460	29733	35187	43846	49897
5339	11171	16460	29734	35218	43849	49910
5340	11211	16477	29748	35219	43850	49920
5343	11212	16478	29748	35264	43851	49922
5346	11214	16483	29748	35270	43853	49923
5360	11226	16541	29794	35340	43904	49928
5378	11239	16549	29804	35346	43916	49931
5399	11249	16550	29812	35348	43979	49932
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	44020	49962
5465	11253	16587	29812	35388	44063	50073
5484	11258	16624	29820	35389	44077	50074
5490	11262	16702	29832	35390	44099	50171
5491	11267	16721	29870	35391	44101	50172
5499	11289	16740	29870	35392	44120	50182
5503	11313	16742	29873	35393	44123	50186
5513	11330	16745	29889	35395	44126	50187
5517	11332	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5521	11334	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5522	11360	16765	29912	35399	44130	50213
5523	11437	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5543	11438	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5553	11553	16793	29950	35468	44137	50304
5554	11556	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5555	11591	16805	29952	35560	44139	50593
5568	11604	16817	29954	35573	44139	50623
5569	11606	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5571	11614	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5574	11696	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5575	11698	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5580	11771	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5584	11773	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5664	11780	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5703	11784	16840	30122	35883	44154	51115
5712	11787	16843	30124	35975	44158	51116
5723	11790	16844	30125	35976	44158	51116
5823	11824	16845	30142	35989	44159	51148
5839	11827	16851	30142	35990	44160	51150
5840	11846	16888	30160	35992	44161	51163
5841	11846	16889	30169	36003	44166	51164
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44167	51166
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44168	51167
5885	11859	16963	30197	36072	44169	51206
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44170	51241
5934	11911	17009	30216	36185	44172	51244
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44173	51298
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44174	51326
6108	12023	17167	30291	36237	44176	51827
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44177	51836
6124	12111	17177	30353	36257	44177	51838
6125	12117	17178	30354	36325	44178	51839
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51859
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51860
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51878
6209	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6215	12212	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6223	12245	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6224	12306	17212	30456	36504	44249	51556
6225	12308	17214	30540	36536	44290	51595
6228	12313	17303	30541	36597	44300	51710
6245	12329	17304	30542	36656	44301	51730
6248	12427	17359	30643	36668	44303	51731
6255	12446	17398	30679	36680	44318	52047
6265	12474	17399	30690	36684	44319	52048
6314	12475	17435	30692	36686	44324	52271
6321	12487	17468	30724	36713	44338	52276
6330	12488	17473	30726	36714	44339	52288
6368	12489	17476	30728	36720	44362	52323
6377	12493	17556	30729	36735	44363	52325
6378	12501	17565	30734	36736	44385	52357
6379	12507	17667	30795	36770	44386	52373
6380	12511	17678	30797	36772	44419	52469
6472	12512	17694	30848	36774	44518	52427
6476	12513	17740	30876	36775	44520	52438
6570	12514	17741	30951	36776	44531	52473
6585	12686	17747	30952	36777	44532	52497
6604	12702	17788	30988	36778	44533	52546
6655	12703	17792	30987	36780	44636	52551
6661	12709	17823	31101	36791	44639	52604
6725	12724	17867	31139	36795	44641	52686
6806	12764	17874	31199	36798	44642	52676
6808	12770	17875	31200	36797	44643	52765
6815	12793	17879	31316	36708	44647	52768
6838	12815	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6946	12833	17921	31368	36886	44768	52820
6975	12834	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6984	12843	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6985	12860	17955	31378	36886	44883	52891

FINANCIAL.

6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37206	45100	53058
7129	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31401	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18410	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37380	45226	53063
7289	13130	18492	31651	37381	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45253	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31780	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45298	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31837	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	699	1285	1904	2457	3058	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2458	3079	3682
39	667	1307	1940	2518	3081	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3109	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3121	3720
71	686	1344	1971	2527	3122	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3123	3748
88	714	1351	1980	2551	3125	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3758
116	726	1366	2024	2573	3150	3759
117	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3760
134	741	1403	2028	2599	3158	3771
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3794
200	743	1409	2040	2606	3170	3797
216	745	1413	2043	2607	3171	3815
223	756	1431	2051	2613	3176	3826
229	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3830
244	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3844
258	795	1447	2065	2665	3203	3847
268	800	1450	2115	2686	3220	3882
304	814	1473	2121	2697	3235	3881
310	824	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
341	843	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
334	849	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
354	854	1538	2147	2738	3289	3913
360	880	1540	2149	2739	3311	3915
365	892	1551	2162	2742	3318	3931
368	897	1555	2163	2753	3319	3935
370	899	1562	2176	2770	3327	3956
378	907	1570	2178	2781	3338	3964
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3967
393	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3980
394	942	1601	2218	2823	3356	3984
410	948	1621	2222	2824	3370	3989
411	949	1632	2243	2830	3372	4002
412	951	1640	2254	2838	3383	4010
443	952	1646	2256	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2266	2872	3425	4029
465	977	1659	2294	2875	3436	4032
466	985	1663	2297	2887	3452	4057
470	996	1666	2307	2910	3466	4071
486	1001	1681	2308	2919	3477	4074
493	1005	1682	2310	2928	3478	4086
495	1027	1702	2312	2931	3480	4096
496	1034	1744	2313	2935	3487	4100
504	1054	1749	2314	2945	3494	4101
506	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
510	1069	1767	2323	2954	3497	4125
517	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
528	1076	1788	2336	2956	3537	4128
536	1081	1798	2346	2963	3539	4134
544	1101	1805	2346	2970	3548	4136
563	1120	1807	2379	2974	3552	4140
565	1120	1819	2386	2987	3563	4159
572	1148	1821	2388	2997	3569	4160
584	1152	1823	2393	3013	3575	4166
592	1159	1824	2407	3031	3583	4179
615	1191	1830	2411	3045	3612	4188
621	1193	1833	2445			
633	1261	1847				

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The copper shares today continued to absorb the interest in the stock market. Butte figured very largely in the transactions, and Allouez spurted on unconfirmed reports of a rich strike. In the general market United States Oil advanced a point to par in anticipation of a favorable annual report. The market closed dull, but with prices near the top.

The week opened with comparatively little change to note in the monetary situation. A few bankers have been led to hold rates a little more firmly because of the advance in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent., but others realize that rates here are adjusted by conditions ruling in this country, and that we were never so free of foreign influence as now. Money continues in abundant supply. Time money can be obtained as low as 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months on prime collateral. Business in mercantile paper is still very slow, owing to the smallness of the offerings. Quotations range from 3½@4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	249	250
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	120	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	102¾	105
Fitchburg pf.	192	86
Old Colony	85¾	..
West End	107	..
West End pf.	..	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4¾	5
Arnold	17¼	17¾
Atlantic	23	23½
Boston & Montana	234	240
Butte & Boston	31¼	31⅝
Calumet & Hecla	575	580
Centennial	19	19⅜
Franklin	13⅞	14
Gold Coin Mines	75	85
Osceola	64	64½
Pioneer, (gold,)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	118	120
Santa Ysabel	7	7
Tamarack	175	178
Tecumseh	3½	3½
Wolverine	27¼	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	276	276½
Dominion Coal	26	26½
Dominion Coal pf.	111	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	196	200
Edison Electric Illuminating pf.	75	76
Erie Telephone	78¾	79
General Electric	166½	170
General Electric pf.	21⅞	25
Lamson Cons. Store Service	..	75
Mexican Telephone	197	197½
Pullman Palace Car	25	25¼
United States Oil	38	38½
United States Rubber	33¼	33¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56½	57½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	28½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	..	25¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 17, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	112	35	Adams Express	113	113	110	111	.....
85	86	300	American Cotton Oil	36⅛	36⅝	36	36	— ⅜
36	36⅛	266	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85	85	85	85	— ¾
85	86	110	American Express	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	— ½
130	135	250	Am. Malting Co.	30	30	30	30	.....
29½	30	80	Am. Malting Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
79	79⅞	29,135	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111½	107½	105⅞	107½	+1½
112⅝	112¾	138	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107½	107½	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅜
107	108	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+3
96	98	48,692	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	113	117	111¾	115⅞	.....
115¾	115⅞	20	Am. Steel & W. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
87½	88½	7	Ann Arbor pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
34½	36	2,715	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅞	33½	33⅛	33½	— ½
33⅜	33⅝	620	Baltimore & Ohio	45	45	45	45	— ½
44¾	45¾	100	B. & O., when iss.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
30	32	1,905	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	3	.....
2⅞	3	4,312	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	20,955	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	123½	123	123	.....
6¼	6¾	3,582	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
40⅝	40⅝	560	Canadian Pacific	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1
75⅝	75⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	100	Chicago &

Briesen and H. E. Everding in support of petition and by A. G. Safford in opposition thereto.
346—The City of Attica, Harper County, Kan., petitioner, vs. the Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by W. T. S. Curtis and C. V. Ferguson in support of petition and by Henry A. King in opposition thereto.
217—Michael Jeske et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie L. Cox, et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by W. K. Mendenhall in behalf of Howard Morris in support of motion.
377—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriskie et al., executor, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by John B. Uhle for the appellant in support of motion, and by Henry C. White for appellees in opposition thereto.
412—A. J. Daggschar, appellant, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted by A. B. Brown and A. T. Britton for the appellees in support of motion, and by A. J. Edwards for appellants in opposition thereto.
293—The United States, appellant, vs. Antonio Serafin Pena et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by F. W. Clancy in behalf of E. L. Bartlett in support of motion, and by Solicitor General Richards and Matt G. Reynolds in opposition thereto.
189—La Abia Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument Nov. 14, on motion of J. M. Wilson for the appellant.
1 (original)—The State of New Jersey, complainant, vs. the State of Delaware.—Passed temporarily on motion of George H. Bates for the defendant.
219—The Tolleston Club of Chicago, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Clough.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed per stipulation.
41—J. R. Harkrader, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. H. G. Wadley.—Argued by A. J. Montague for the appellant and by F. S. Blair for the appellee.
43—The Washington Gas Light Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas G. Lansden. Argument commenced by R. Ross Perry for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by J. J. Darlington for the defendant in error.
Call for to-day: Nos. 43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 54, (and 55,) 214, 266, 50, and 106, (and 169 and 170.)

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 P O. Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
12—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
14—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R., (No. 2.)
16—Scharello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
29—Dorticos vs. Morning Journal.
31—Dick vs. Janeway.
32—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry.
38—Macaud, rec'r, vs. Tysen.
50—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
51—Falk vs. Leslie.
52—Schenck vs. Bennett.
53—Siesinger vs. Fleischman.
54—Ferguson vs. Tate.
55—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
56—Moore vs. N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co.
57—Nat. Bk. of Commerce of Kan. City vs. Phillips.
58—Same vs. Boyd.
59—Same vs. Adriance.
60—Johnson vs. Wood.
61—Stewart vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
62—Kunkie vs. Dry G'ds Chronicle Co.
63—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
64—Siegelle vs. Lienthal. S. vs. Vaupel.
65—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
66—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Union Ins. Co. of P.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
1—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle
2—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
3—Palmer vs. De Yongh
4—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Holliday.
5—Union Raveller Co. vs. Traver.
6—Blaski vs. Guggenheim.
7—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Brothers.
8—Alkin vs. Colorado River Irrigation Co.
9—King vs. Anderson.
10—Nat. Meter Co. vs. Mfg. of Dough'pasle.
11—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Colum. Pneu. Wagon Wheel Co.
12—Luey vs. Adams.
12½—Coverv vs. Travers Bros. Co.
13—Nelson vs. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co. vs. Johnston Co.
14—U. S. vs. La Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques
15—Mesinger B. Sad. Co. vs. Humber & Co., (America,) Ltd.
16—Fuller vs. Huff.
17—Welsbach L. Co. vs. Sunlight Incand. Gas Lamp Co.
18—Lever Bros., Ltd., vs. Brown.
19—Sutlive vs. Bryce, executor.
20—Menzenhauer v s. Phonoharp Co.
21—Am. Pneum. Tool Co. vs. Volkening.
22—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co., (America,) Ltd.
23—Trust. of Union Col. vs. Feaverweather.
24—Marks Enclosed Arc L. Co. vs. Washington Mills Co.
25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
26—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. Spalding & Brothers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
92—Sutton vs. propeller City of Norwalk.
140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
179—N. Y. & Balt. Trans. Co. vs. tug John A. Bowker.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Penn. Railroad.
151—Ruger vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
83—U. S. vs. derrick Monarch.
88—U. S. vs. derrick Will.
163—Hesslein vs. S. S. Lennox.
174—Sanborn vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
175—Switzerland Marine Ins. Co. vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
177—McGregor vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
178—Reid vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
19—McBride vs. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 216, 587, 589, 592, 593, 1308, 542 and 594.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsay, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1·P. M. Enumerated motions.
102—Bradley vs. 2d Av., R. R. Co.
20—People ex rel. Cunliffe vs. Cram.
2—People ex rel. Green vs. Mayor, &c.
3—People ex rel. Tucker vs. same.
4—People ex rel. Cannon vs. same.
88—Auld vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
15—People ex rel. Daniels vs. Kearney.
16—Kennedy vs. Mayor, &c.
18—Colahan vs. same.
86—Sullivan vs. Clark.
93—Dietz vs. Yetter.
58—Alteri vs. Sakariassen.
59—Lanager vs. Berger.
69—Jacquelin vs. Morn. Journal Ass'n.
101—Zerega vs. Will.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ltigated motions.
1—McGillicuddy v s. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2—People ex rel. Bierach vs. York.
3—Apfel vs. Sexton.
4—Smith vs. Smith.
5—Fraser vs. Deshong.
6—Jefferson Co. Savings Bank vs. Livermore.
7—Aldrich vs. Bowers.
8—Pyle vs. Todd.
9—Wilson vs. Marple.
10—Markert vs. Smith.
11—Duffy vs. Haas.
28—Dowdall vs. Costello.
29—Everett vs. Peyton.
30—Higins vs. Desher.
41—In re Ferguson.
42—McGovern vs. Bulman Warner Co.
43—McCahill vs. Naarden.
44—Caspary vs. Carter.
45—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Cox.
46—Klein vs. Kneight.
47—Wberz vs. Schumacher.
48—Hayes vs. Kip.
49—Schultz vs. Schultz.
50—Heine vs. Rohner.
51—Kyle vs. Kyle.
52—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Co.
53—Leeming vs. Gerrodette.
54—Lehman vs. Cornguttt
55—People, &c., vs. Myers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion. 1—People ex rel. Costa vs. Feitner. Preferred Causes.
1790—Horan vs. Stewart.
1981—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
1884—Gushee vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
Law and Fact.
1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1526—Rosenthal vs. Rosen.
1555—Hamersley vs. Duryea.
1901—Putnam vs. Donelly
1929—Hookey vs. Schuyler.
355—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
1562—Browning vs. Roberts.
1630—Bing vs. Weicker.
1640—Schwartzvs. Schwartz.
1532—Lederer vs. Jordan.
1613—Olyphant vs. Phyfe

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—— J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.
5865—Mlinik vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
5516—Juskovitz vs. same.
5971—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
5489—Herschmann v s. Salomon.
5075—Schumacher v s. City of New York.
5949—Hillelson vs. Auerbach.
5550—Wagstaff v s. Marcy.
5768—Woerner vs. Johnson.
5612—Alling vs. Trevor.
5450—Frerichs vs. Koch.
6321—Heineman v s. Stewart.
6574—Gallagher vs. Dolan.
6612—Allen vs. Whitcomb.
6649—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Ferrero.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
1283—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Co.
1575—Brugher vs. Buchtenkirch.
1395—Colyer vs. Press Publishing Co.
2164½—Mayer vs. Johnson.
1746—O'Reilly vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1810—West. Mass. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hilton.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2546—Davoe vs. Davis.
2547—Bklyn. Brass & Cop. Co. vs. Davis.
2222—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2226—Duffy vs. same.
2044—Bottenus vs. Reimers.
2197—Barnes vs. Robinson.
2033—Bk. of the State of N. Y. vs. So. Nat. Bk
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.
2399—Davis vs. Hoefer.
1963—Fellman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2307—Beer vs. Moonelis.
1930—Levine vs. Haft.
2496—Heim vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2494—Bleivers vs. Tappen
2476—Myers vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2178—Hull vs. Terry.
2213—Walton vs. McMorrow.
2196—Bennett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1444—Daly vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2652—Upschitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
2054—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Hagan.
2—Jacob Edler.
3—Catharine Kessler.
4—Samuel C. Ostrander.
5—Mary Ann Myers.
6—Fanny Oppenheim.
7—Charles H. Lilienthal.
8—Joseph Richardson.
9—Jewell Zengin.
10—John Zengin.
11—Leopoldina Zengin.
12—Edward Zengin.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—Mary E. Johnson.
15—John Friedrich.
16—Rose M. Gilroy.
17—Mary J. Gilroy.
18—Theresa Peyser.
19—Peter Duffy.
20—Louisa M. Bogert.
21—Emma T. Stallmeyer
22—James Lenahan.
23—John Gleason.
24—Alfred E. Beach.
25—Horace F. Burroughs
26—Isaac Hendrix.
27—Jesse A. Richards.
28—Susanna Strecher.
28½—Nathaniel Niles.
29—Magdalena Geiger.
30—Morris Price.
31—Hugh F. Barnes.
32—William J. Barnes.
33—George W. Cast.
34—Nathaniel L. McCurdy.
35—Margaret A. Kirby.
36—Robert Barkley.
37—Herman Eckhoff.
38—Carsten Hellhorn.
39—Anton Traeger.
40—Maria Anders.
41—Alfred Taylor.
42—Mary E. Munsell.
43—Herrmann Bullwinkel.
44—Arnold Schittle.
45—Solomon Heyman.
46—Joseph Rauch.
47—James Simson.
48—John Feehan.
Wills for Probate, At 10:30 A. M.
Edward Shanley.
Mary E. Hazeltine.
Charles O'Keefe.
William Pilling.
Herman Goldstein.
Francis Kenny.
Isaac Hendrix.
At 2 P. M.
John Thompson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Fifth ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1400—Contested will of Nathan Marks.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
933—Whalen vs. Crane.
5510—Hartowsky vs. Joseph.
5511—Same vs. same.
1520—Am. Distrib. Co. vs. Riederer.
1711—Meyrich vs. Shanansky.
413—Levitsky vs. Kaiser.
1113—P. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
153—Rosenberg v s. Gernshym.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
1575—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4542—Hohenstein v s. O'Neill.
1816—Roedeler vs. Kerrigan.
1817—Clifford vs. Nolan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M.—Case on.
1256—David Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Marone.
1728—Fleming vs. Waite.
1320—Barber vs. George Ringler Co.
1197—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
1198—Westcott Exp. Co. vs. same.
1202—Topka vs. same.
1498—Reichard vs. Prince
1321—Haslocher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1319—Stricks vs. same.
1785—M. N. Packard Co. vs. Meagher.
1495—Zeigler vs. Riley.
1506—Klein vs. Osborne.
1513—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1224—Ferree vs. Moquin, Offerman & H. Coal Co.
1306—Levy vs. Abrahams

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1379—Eccles vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
1103—McGuire vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1467—Dabner v s. O'Neill.
4507—Rosenberg v s. Rathbun.
1358—Pollock vs. Harris.
1607—Kerr vs. Hand.
1356—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
1485—O'Connor vs. Thorpe.
1039—Mc Taggart vs. Eastmans Co.
1378—Quandt vs. Union Ry. Co.
1460—Repine vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1484—Abrahams v s. same.
1450—Whitman v s. Schlessinger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.
5359—Zipser vs. Gluck.
3648—Moers vs. Rossi.
5530—Sallinger vs. Abrahams.
5890—Sibley vs. Hibbard.
5795—Stearn vs. Rorisheimer.
5863—Dodge vs. Sherwood.
4291—Kilhough vs. Anderson.
5839—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works vs. Brown.
5563—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5518—Herrmann vs. Arnson.
5480—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5731—Frank vs. Nieuwland.
5504—Wallace Muller Co. vs. Graeve.
5536—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5535—Schnitzer vs. Cohen.
5537—Blumberg vs. Cohen.
5856—Sieghardt vs. Bergeron.
5661—Degenhardt v s. Walton.
5854—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Hellerstein.
5853—E. D. Albro Co. vs. same.
5619—Lindenmeyer v s. Eltcrich.
5931—Levy vs. Geller.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1833.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Annie Davis.
2—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
3—Walter Borrell, James Johnson.
4—Annie Ray, Rose Desmond.
5—Marie M. Vaticolca.
6—John Donnelly, Daniel McGuinness, James Hughes.
7—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea.
8—Isaac Rubin.
9—Edward M. Tolman. Pleadings.
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2—Eugene J. Flaherty, Andrew Mullin.
3—John G. Wilder.
4—Dennis O'Leary.
5—William D. Mannion, Richard Mannion.
6—Felipe G. Olave.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Sullivan.
2—Mary Smith.
3—Charles Collins, James Moran.
4—Joseph Schulz.
5—John Martin.
6—Charles Rovatzos.
7—Paul Drivas.
8—Mary Wilson.
9—Henry Crozier.
10—Caroline Foster.
11—Esther R. Goldberg.
12—Morris Cohen.
13—Joseph Hart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Grady and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Alfred Montello.
2—Charles E. Mather.
3—William Weston.
4—Louisa King.
5—Nicola Schlettino.
6—Elsie Seyboldt.
7—Thomas Williams.
8—George W. Goldey.
9—Harris Feinberg, Jacob Levy.
10—Leopold Herschkowitz.
11—Edward Lawrence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Patrick Sullivan.
2—James Irving.
3—George Brown.
4—Arthur Schwartz.
5—Albert Leonard.
6—John Madison.
7—Daniel Ryan.
8—Giuseppe Ronca.
9—Leo Lederer.
10—Charles Young.
11—Charles Collins.
12—Arthur Murphy.
13—Willard E. McDonald.
14—Neil McCallum.
15—Albert Barnes.
16—Francesco Casalenovo.
17—Chris Collette.
18—Jacob Heilman.
19—Julius Worinsky.
20—Felix McKendry.
21—David Smith, James Smith.
22—Abraham S. Friedland.
23—Joseph Anderson, Alexander Barett.
24—Thomas E. Gould.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Newborg vs. Felner—Edward L. Patterson. Davis vs. Felbel—Chauncey S. Truax. Goodwin vs. Ferrell—Donald McLean. Smith vs. Halperin—Robert E. L. Lewis. Stewart vs. Runk—Norman T. M. Melliss. Haaren vs. Wedemeyer—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Anderson—Richard M. Henry. Kaufman vs. Kaufman—Hamilton Odell.
SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Meyer vs. Whitney—Hamilton Odell. De Witt vs. Monjo—George M. Wright.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Hoffman House of New York vs. Hoffman House Café—Frederick J. Dittenhoefer.
SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Rossman vs. Bracken Company—Tostevin Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Meyer Klein vs. Bevelgere Cycle Company—William H. Ricketts.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Mary Enright vs. Annie Meehan—James J. Nealis, John A. Fitzpatrick vs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.
188—Littlejohn vs. Leffingwell.
198—Hatch vs. Williams
207—Fannon vs. Mc-Naly.
218—Matter of Scott.
221—Matter of Camerick
222—Timpson vs. Erie R. R.
223—Matter of B. E. R. R.
189—Kelly vs. Werner.
184—Medical Society vs. Neff.
226—Wilson vs. Cross.
227—Schroeder vs. Shrad
228—Midland R. R. Co. vs. L. I. R. R.
229—James vs. Mount Zion Lodge No. 1670.
230—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
232—Burns vs. Burns.
233—Beck vs. Osler.
202—Woodcock vs. Adler Seat Co.
Enumerated day calendar.
382—Matter of Tuthill.
195—Matter of Tuthill, n. e.
410—Hall vs. Ochs, n. e.
396—Rich vs. Pelham R. R. Co.
149—Schayer vs. New Haven S. B. Co.
409—Gerlach vs. Brandreth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Kenny, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Kelly and Kenny. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Patrick Sullivan.
2—Thomas Quinn.
3—George Brown.
4—Arthur Schwartz.
5—Albert Leonard.
6—John Madison.
7—Daniel Ryan.
8—Giuseppe Ronca.
9—Leo Lederer.
10—Charles Young.
11—Charles Collins.
12—Arthur Murphy.
13—Willard E. McDonald.
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21—David Smith, James Smith.
22—Abraham S. Friedland.
23—Joseph Anderson, Alexander Barett.
24—Thomas E. Gould.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Patrick Sullivan.
2—James Irving.
3—George Brown.
4—Arthur Schwartz.
5—Albert Leonard.
6—John Madison.
7—Daniel Ryan.
8—Giuseppe Ronca.
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Referees Appointed—New York.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.
Thomas Quinn.
John Manny.
Catherine Meally.
John Wolff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hirschberg, J.; Part II., ——; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.
2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
4538—Smith vs. 10th & 23d St. Ferry.
5322—People ex rel. Nason vs. Feitner.
1312—Erhardt vs. Shaw Book Co.
1391—Senior vs. City of Brooklyn.
2988—Hartung vs. L. I. R. R.
4366—Weidinger vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4990—O'Connell vs. Clark et al.
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4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & B. Bridge.
4684—Gray vs. Evening Post.
4836—Gray vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
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4510—Gerlach vs. Boldt, ——ians vs. Mills et al.
3557—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
4573—Ellis vs. Nassau R. R.
3646, 3647—Roloff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
4567—Swackhammer vs. Met. St. R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Standley.
4485—Stevens vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4539—Johnson vs. Staten Island & Midland R. R.
4227—Dierking vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
4272—Hartman vs. Josslin.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
1536—Lambrecht vs. ——.
5014, 5015—Ciresi vs. Dunne et al.
4606—Lindner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
676—Ring vs Moran.
4076—Quinn vs. B'klyn City R. R.
4497—Simpson vs. Murphy.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
506—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
2733—Ebbits vs. McCaldin.
2614—McGuire vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Day calendar. Inquest.
736—Petterson vs. Darby.
1130—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in private boarding house. 784 8th Av., ring first floor bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist waitress; best city reference. Call, before 1 P. M., at 14 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 30 West 11th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By American woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or looking after a grown child. Can be seen at present employer's, 10 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent German girl; best city reference; wages $20. 152 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; references. 222 East 27th St., care Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Very neat; personal references; city or country; or housework. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer; reference. W., Box 272, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By sisters, one as cook, other as kitchenmaid or housemaid; wages, $30 and $18; good city references. Can be seen Tuesday at 130 Clinton Place.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, &c.—As cook and laundress, or housework; small family; capable and reliable; reference accordingly can be seen. 201 East 39th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a smart, lively woman as cook and laundress in a nice private family; city reference. 438 West 42d St., fancy store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; small private family; city or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; private family. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. Fruit store, 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing and ironing. 234 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 310 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an experienced German cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; city references; wages, $35. 467 West 42d St.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl; in private family. 149 West 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; three years' city reference. 158 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; good baker; assist with washing; reference. Stripp, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook. Call at present employer's, 72 West 68th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress or housecleaner, by day, or to take fine washing home; undoubted personal references. 535 3d Av., Costello's bell.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. BARKER, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly of 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with White & Howard; evening and street gowns; city or country; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady of good family, diploma of A. A. and a Cambridge Higher Local First-Class Honor certificate for English and French literature, history, advanced arithmetic, &c., as governess; is a fluent French scholar, having resided two years in Paris; a good musician, practical and theoretical, also knows rudimentary Latin and Italian. L., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady, having some morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess; normal graduate; former public school teacher; English branches; references. Box J, 1,513 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a capable girl as lady's maid and to do chamberwork; best city references. B. H., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to lady and child, or two children not under four years; understands fancy guimpe dresses and fine hand sewing; good packer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID.—By German maid; useful, trustworthy; good seamstress; light chamberwork not objected to; country; first-class reference. M. B., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By Swiss girl as maid to ladies; is good dressmaker and obliging; lately landed. Adele, care of Sychrowsky, 118 West 26th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class laundress; city or country; references; wages, $22 to $25. Sigel, 139 Avenue A.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends a middle-aged Protestant nurse for children; educated and refined; eighteen years' experience; will assist with light housework and hand sewing; no cards or letters. Call, after 10, 1,690 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands all kinds of artificial food; best city reference; present employer can be seen. Box 326, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady; by a Norwegian girl; knowledge of massage; will assist plain sewing; references. Care of Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find situation for experienced North German nurse; take entire charge of children; best reference. Call at present employer's, 124 East 95th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By very reliable woman to take charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By American girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork. N., 411 8th Av.

NURSE, &c.—By American girl as nurse to children and assist with chamberwork. 411 8th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young Swedish girl, just landed; understands sewing and embroidery; make herself generally useful. 236 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; in private family; understands salads and carving. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 31 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 215 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; good references; understands carving, salads. M. J., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to learn. M. F., Box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—Private family washing will be neatly and promptly done; good references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

LADY VIOLINIST DESIRES PUPILS, ENgagements, or to play for invalid's amusement. Violinist, 143 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; take best care of silver, &c.; highest testimonial from last employer. Edmund, Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as competent butler; understands general housework; good references Paris and New York. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English, professional; with one or more men; 20 years' experience; age, 39; disengaged 26th; wages, $55. Butler, Box 252, Lawrence, L. I.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Protestant as butler; wife as cook; first-class; highly recommended. B., Box 275, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler; best city reference. R. W., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care of Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands business; strictly temperate; personal reference; married; one child; city or country. P. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; superior recommendations; thorough groom; driver; temperate, industrious, trustworthy, useful; employers seen. 246 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married, no family. 33 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 37; one child, 11; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of greenhouses, flowers, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; disengaged Nov. 1; best references; employer can be seen. Gardener, 1,141 3d Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By first-class vegetable gardener; single; middle-aged; best references; Protestant. R. Ray, 237 Vineyard Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young man as second man or groom; private stable; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 72 East 119th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, aged 22; private family; willing to make himself useful; good reference. J. Downs, Box 201 Times.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 16; good penman; school graduate; quick figurer; in office; references. Weisenberg, 742 6th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and assist in care of child; must sleep at home; French preferred. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M. or 6 and 8 P. M., at 113 East 35th St.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and waitress in first-class apartment house; small family; good wages. Call 10 to 3, at The Vancorlear, 200 West 56th St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; best city references required. Call on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, 14 East 38th St.

WANTED—Experienced woman for office work; $8 per week; state experience, age, references. 493 Astor House.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing 211,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Young man as assistant bookkeeper in established house; hours 8 to 5. Address, with references, and salary expected, A. R. Scott, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A good Protestant second man for Elizabeth, N. J.; must understand waiting and care of gentlemen's clothes. Call, Wednesday, at 3 East 56th St., at 11 o'clock; basement bell.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens in Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Capable office boy wanted; must have first-rate references. 21 and 23 Waverley Place.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. **Individual attention.** Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28th. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course in English for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Boys prepared for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

428 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments.
Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce

229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

The Veltin School for Girls.

FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
OCTOBER 5TH. 160-162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

THE MISSES WREAKS'
Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class.
Special students. Resident pupils. Kindergarten.
Reopens Oct. 5. 12 East Seventy-third Street.

MISS CHISHOLM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5.
15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

Miss Eleanor Boesé

THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

VAN NORMAN INST., (Founded 1857.) 280 Seventy-first St., at West End Av. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Prin. Kindergarten and Holt Method Sight Singing.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

133TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 5. 32 W. 40th St.
MISS DAY and MISS REED, Principals.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Ninth year begins Oct. 24, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,824 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nona Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA PABLE WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William McKenny, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence easterly along said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to the certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the premises aforesaid.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 9th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to the certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the premises aforesaid.

The above premises are known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

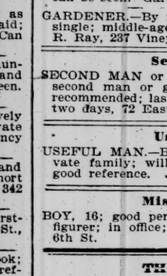
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1856," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number 419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue, thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.00, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harlee Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mary or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & DODGE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o18-1aw6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'rx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator. o11-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1856," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number 419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue, thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.00, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898. Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Fifth Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next. Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD P. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mTu

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Made

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

MORE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Controller Coler Says Illegal Payments Were Made to Three Officials.

OVER $700,000 IS INVOLVED

County Clerks Worth and Saffen and Register Harman Got the Money—Auditor Alleged to Have Violater Brooklyn Charter.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday in which he asserts that illegal payments of over $700,000 were made in Brooklyn from January, 1895, to December, 1897, to Jacob Worth and H. C. Saffen, County Clerks of Kings County, and Register Granville W. Harman. The Controller asserts that Mr. Worth, who during most of the time covered by the statement was the leader of the Republican organization of Kings County, received from the financial officers of Brooklyn in 1897 $317,617.33, as payments for reindexing county records and sorting papers in his office.

A portion of the statement is as follows:

An examination has been made of the payments to former County Clerk Jacob Worth, former County Clerk Henry C. Saffen, and former Register Granville W. Harman of Kings County, by the financial officers of the City of Brooklyn, with the view of ascertaining the character of audit and legal status of the same.

The facts which are presented herewith would seem to indicate that George W. Palmer, as Controller, or his deputy, David S. Quimby, in violation of provisions of law regarding their respective offices, and without warrant of law in general, over $700,000 in large individual payments to County Clerks Worth and Saffen and to Register Harman.

The facts further seem to show that Auditor John R. Sutton, or his deputy, David S. Quimby, in violation of the charter of the City of Brooklyn, and of other laws bearing upon his office, approved the claims for these enormous sums and declared them correct as audited, when every detail in connection with the transactions would seem to prove that no legal audit was either attempted or pretended.

The facts further appear to show that former Mayor Wurster approved these payments and affixed his signature to the warrants in plain violation of the duties of his office.

Taken more in detail the facts show, specifically, that Controller Palmer and Mayor Wurster approved bills and signed warrants for the payment of five bills in 1897, aggregating $75,000, to County Clerk Jacob Worth, for alleged "sorting and arranging" of records of the former City Court in Brooklyn, wherein the special law under which any payment whatever for the said work was permissible was flagrantly violated.

The facts also show, specifically, that aside from the charges for indexing and reindexing, which were common to both the County Clerk and Register's Office, Jacob Worth received in 1897, besides the above $75,000 for "sorting and arranging" the papers of the former City Court of Brooklyn, $25,000 for "sorting and arranging" the papers of the former Court of Sessions of Kings County on a bill of apparently the flimsiest character, and $58,000 additional for "sorting and arranging" the papers in his own office on six bills, also of the like apparent flimsy character.

Also, that during the single year of 1897, the financial officers of the City of Brooklyn, at a time when they had to take $250,000 of the next year's taxes to pay the salaries of the city employés, nevertheless paid to Jacob Worth alone $317,617.33 in cash; $159,000 for "reindexing" county records, and $168,617.33 for "sorting" papers in his office.

That there was paid to Register Harman, during 1897, $193,000 for "reindexing," of which sum, however, Register Harman turned back to the county general fund on Dec. 30, 1897, $31,340.15, which fund was later turned over to the greater city, but no portion of the sums paid to County Clerk Jacob Worth was returned by him.

That the financial officers of the city, by manipulating their funds to provide for these enormous payments, took $225,000 of the proceeds of bonds for park purposes and diverted said sum, which probably should have been used for the improvement of the parks, into the county general fund, from which fund Jacob Worth alone was paid $258,617.33 in 1897.

To present the facts more clearly, there follows in chronological order the financial history of these transactions, as gathered by investigation from the records of the former Board of Estimate and the office of the former Controller of the City of Brooklyn.

Controller Coler, after giving out the report, said: "In connection with the routine auditing work of the Department of Finance, it became necessary to make a thorough investigation of the methods of payment for copying and indexing done by the former Register and County Clerk of the County of Kings. The simple facts in regard to these payments are given to the public with no further comment."

Ex-Mayor Wurster, when asked concerning the Controller's statement, said that he had to take the word of the Controller and Auditor on the bills presented. "The Mayor," he said, "has absolutely no means of investigating them. The bills came to me as they come to any Mayor, signed by the Controller and approved by the Auditor, two men chosen by the people for that purpose. There my responsibility began. It was my duty to see that the warrant, which is a check for the amount of the bill, corresponded with the amount stated on the bill. This was so that the contractors would not receive more than was due them. If the warrant corresponded with the bill I signed it. For the correctness of the bill I was not responsible."

Hubert G. Taylor, County Treasurer under Mayor Wurster, said: "The course of bills was as follows: The Auditor first examined the bill to see if it was correct, and if the goods charged for had been supplied at a fair market price. Then the Controller certified that there was money with which to pay the bill. Then the Mayor examined the bill to see if the Auditor and Controller had performed their duty, and then the warrant was sent to me. Practically all I did was to tell the man to whom the bill was payable, where to get his money. After the consolidation of the city and county governments I paid money to the County Clerk on city warrants properly attested. I know that any bill that I paid out of the county funds was properly attested, and the warrant came to me in proper shape."

Jacob Worth was out of town, but his lawyer, Hugo Hirsh, said: "It is not denied that Mr. Worth did this work, neither is it said that he failed to present his bill. I cannot see how Mr. Worth is to blame if the city officials audited and paid the bills without the proper approval."

Thomas D. Moscrop, who was Superintendent of the Re-indexing Department under Register Harman, said:

"All of Mr. Harman's vouchers were placed at the disposal of Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts, and he gave them a complete list of all his expenses. During these examinations the appropriation for carrying on the work was held up, but as soon as this was completed the Board of Estimate appropriated $125,000 to continue the work. If there is any truth in the charges, surely they would not make an appropriation for the purpose. This is simply a rehash of old charges, which were shown to be ridiculous. The work was done economically and in the interest of the public."

MISTAKE IN AN ESTIMATE.

The Mayor Disgusted with the Civil Service Commission.

When the estimate of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for 1899 was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, it was discovered that a mistake had been made in footing up the figures, and that while $92,244 was asked for, the estimate was really $102,244. "This is pretty bad bookkeeping," said the Mayor.

Charles H. Knox, President of the commission, presented a detailed statement which did not meet the Mayor's approval. Among the estimates was one of $85,400 for salaries for additional positions. Corporation Counsel Whalen remarked jocularly that the sum should be taken out of the salaries of the Commissioners.

Turning to Mr. Knox, the Mayor said: "I assure you I am disgusted. We will look at your figures in executive session."

Police Commissioners in Contempt.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declared the Commissioners of Police in contempt of court for failing to obey an order of the court relative to the payment of back salary in the case of Michael J. McManus. McManus was dismissed from the force on Jan. 13, 1897. On June 21 last he was reinstated, and on July 1 he received $1,832.43 back pay. This did not include interest, which was refused. Counsel for the Commissioners said they were simply waiting for an order of the court before paying the interest. The previous order was held by them to be ambiguous.

Unheated Schools Closed.

Two public schools were closed yesterday because of inadequacy of the arrangements for heating the buildings. The schools were No. 20, at Port Richmond, S. I., and the First Ward School in Long Island City. The lack of heat in the Borough of Richmond school is due to the fact that the contractor who is putting in the heating apparatus had not received payment for his work. The delay in payment seems to have been caused by some question as to the validity of the bonds issued by the local schools of Richmond prior to the consolidation. At the Long Island City school the building had to be closed because there was no coal.

Free Lectures Every Night.

All of the centres at which free lectures are to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education during the coming season are now opened, and for the present the course is complete. On Monday and Thursday nights the lectures are given at twenty-two different places, on Tuesdays and Fridays at six places, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at five places, so that lectures now are being given in all parts of the city on every night of the week except Sunday. After Jan. 1 lecture courses will be established in Queens and Richmond.

Retirement of School Teachers.

Superintendent Jasper was engaged yesterday in making up a list of Principals and teachers from the schools of Manhattan and Bronx who will be recommended by him for retirement at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The list so far contains the names of five Principals and seven teachers, but a great many more are to be added—how many Mr. Jasper would not venture to say. The specified length of service required of a teacher before retirement is thirty-five years for men and thirty years for women.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTERESTING COMPLICATIONS IN CONSTRUING A DEED.—Mrs. Olivia Hoyt, in her suit for the partition of real estate in this city, claimed that she owned one-half of the premises, and that Olivia G. Bates, a defendant, owned the other half, and that defendants Leonie O. Kayser, Julie C. Bertrand, and Louise, Jean, and Leon Virolet "pretend or claim to have some interest in the premises." Pending the suit, Mrs. Bates conveyed her one-half interest to the defendants Kayser and Bertrand, and Mrs. Hoyt conveyed to Mrs. Bates all her interest in the whole premises. Mrs. Hoyt died, and Mrs. Bates was by the court's order substituted as plaintiff. Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand set up in the joint answer, among other things, that Louise Virolet married Jean B. Virolet in February, 1880, and that their son, Leon A. Virolet, born in September, 1877, was born out of wedlock, and was not therefore one of Jean B. Virolet's legal heirs. Louise Virolet answered that her husband, Jean B. Virolet, was, by a former marriage, son-in-law of Olivia Hoyt; that Mrs. Hoyt was not seized of the fee of the premises in question, but by a deed from Robert H. Pearson of San Francisco she was entitled to an estate for her own life only, and that Jean B. Virolet took a remainder in fee; that Jean B. died in France intestate, leaving his wife and four children, the latter being Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand, (children by his former marriage with Mrs. Hoyt's daughter,) Leon, and Jean A. Virolet. In the Pearson deed Mr. Pearson was named party of the first part, Mrs. Hoyt of the second part, and Jean B. Virolet of the third part. The land, by the granting clause, was conveyed to the party of the second part, and "to her heirs and assigns forever," but the habendum clause stated he was to have the premises "for the residue and remainder of her natural life," and after her decease, "unto the party of the third part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever." The referee who tried the case decided that the whole estate passed to Mrs. Hoyt by the granting clause of the deed, and that the terms of the habendum clause being repugnant to the terms of the granting clause, or premises, the latter must prevail, and therefore Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Kayser, and Mrs. Bertrand were owners of the whole estate as tenants in common. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has now unanimously directed a reversal, holding that the rule of construction that the estate granted in the premises is not to be diminished by the habendum must yield to the manifest intent of a grantor it it is made plain that such intent makes that rule inapplicable. The court holds that in the Pearson deed there is the most convincing evidence of an intent to limit the interest in the premises granted to Mrs. Hoyt to an estate for life, and to give the absolute fee in the remainder to Jean B. Virolet and his heirs. It is also held that as Mrs. Hoyt took only a life estate, and she at the time the case was decided was dead, Mrs. Bates, the substituted plaintiff, took nothing by the conveyance from Mrs. Hoyt which would survive the latter. The premises, therefore, belonged to the four children of Jean B. Virolet, subject to the right to dower of his widow; also that the child of Jean B. Virolet, although born in 1877, before the marriage of his parents, is entitled to a share, for the reason that certain legal formalities looking to the legitimatization of this child were had in 1880, in the Republic of France, of which Virolet was a citizen, and that these were sufficient to give the child the status of a legitimate child in France, and he was, therefore according to the laws of this State, entitled to inherit here. The conclusion arrived at, therefore, is that Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand are each entitled to a one-quarter interest, and each of the two Virolet children to a one-quarter interest in the property, all being subject to the dower right of Mrs. Virolet.

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PROLONGED CONTROVERSY ABOUT A RECEIVERSHIP.—The corporation of J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, which had on hand three years ago a large quantity of carriages and other property, at that time transferred to various persons a large quantity of these carriages and other property, and then made a general assignment to John A. Garver for the benefit of creditors. The Home Bank, the Fifth National Bank, and the National Broadway Bank, which had obtained judgments against the corporation, brought actions in aid of executions issued upon the judgments to have the assignment declared void, as having been made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. A temporary receiver was appointed, who sold the property. Judgments were secured declaring the assignment void as to the plaintiffs. Among the assets of the corporation was a policy of insurance upon the life of J. B. Brewster, for $50,000, payable to J. B. Brewster & Co., which policy was transferred before the assignment to one Cone, subject to payment of a loan of $3,000 from the American Deposit and Loan Company. The receiver, by direction of the court, paid the loan and held the policy pending the determination of the actions. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs having been secured declaring the assignment void, the temporary receiver was made permanent receiver. The assignee and receiver paid premiums aggregating $3,663 to keep the policy alive. On appeal, the appointment of the receiver was reversed, the court holding that all the plaintiffs were entitled to was a levy under their executions upon the property upon which they were liens, unobstructed by the fraudulent transfers, but that, as to all other parties and all other property, the transfers and assignment were valid. A referee appointed to pass upon the accounts of the receiver reported that plaintiffs had no lien on the moneys in the hands of the receiver or upon the life insurance policy for the $6,272 he had paid thereon. The court, however, directed the receiver pay over the money to the Sheriff and that the assignee repay the $6,272 advanced on account of the life insurance policy. The Appellate Division has now reversed the order to that effect and granted a motion to confirm the referee's report, holding that the court, having wrongfully taken the property out of the possession of certain parties by means of its receivership, was bound to restore it to their possession upon the adjudication of a want of authority so to act, and that the order was erroneous in directing the handing over of this money to the Sheriff. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the sale of the property held by the temporary receiver did not change its character, so far as the rights of the parties were affected, and the proceeds remained subject to levy under plaintiffs' executions. The subsequent proceedings, he held, did not affect the rights of the plaintiffs to have the executions enforced by levy upon the property which had been in the custody of the court. Justice Ingraham held also that the rights of the debtor under the policy of insurance were leviable and that the order was therefore right.

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ASSIGNMENTS OF ASSETS BY A RECEIVER WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.—Among the assets of the Grand Central Bank, which came into the hands of the receiver in proceedings for its dissolution, were a number of unsatisfied judgments which had been recovered by the bank, as to which, on an affidavit made that they were of no value, the receiver was authorized to transfer them without consideration. Among these judgments was one against James P. Brown for $2,953.48, which was assigned to Mr. Schaffner, who now seeks the larger part of a fund of $2,208.53, derived from a share of the proceeds of property belonging to Brown, on which $1,400 was collected. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the case of Treacy against Ellis, denied a motion to direct distribution, without notice to those interested in the assets of the bank, of moneys deposited to the credit of the action. The denial is made without prejudice to another motion, with notice to those financially interested. Justice Russell said he very much doubted the power of a receiver who had been discharged to transfer for nothing, under a reserved power of this kind, valuable judgments belonging to the bank, and divesting the stockholders or creditors of their beneficial interest in the sums to be collected.

SENTENCED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Habeas Corpus Papers Granted for Two Men Who Confessed Theft to Magistrate Pool.

Warden Edward Hagen of the Tombs appealed to District Attorney Gardiner yesterday relative to sentences imposed upon two prisoners by Magistrate Pool of the Centre Street Court.

On Saturday John Battersbury, who lives at 11 West Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool by Harry A. Byrne of 29 Harrison Street. Battersbury was charged with stealing a peck of onions from the store of Joseph Silk & Son at 25 Harrison Street. He pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Pool caused the following indorsement to be made on the complaint, which Battersbury signed:

"I waive the right to trial by jury, and also the right to trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and ask of the Court that the Magistrate finally dispose of the case."

Magistrate Pool then sentenced Battersbury to sixty days in jail.

On Sunday Edward Burton of 120 East Tenth Street was arrested on the complaint of Maud Chapman, who has an office at 75 Nassau Street. She explained that Burton had entered her office and appropriated a purse containing $1.25 and a diamond ring. When he appeared in court he pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Pool caused an indorsement to be made as follows:

"The defendant pleads guilty to said charge, waives his right to a trial by jury and by the Special Sessions Court, and asks that the presiding Magistrate take final action on the charge against him."

Burton signed this indorsement and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

Yesterday morning Warden Hagen of the Tombs saw Magistrate Pool, and told him that he had no right to hold the men on the existing indorsements. A messenger was hurriedly sent for District Attorney Gardiner, or in his absence one of the Assistant District Attorneys. Neither was to be found at the time. Warden Hagen decided to hold the men temporarily. When Assistant District Attorney Unger was notified later in the day, he said that the Magistrate had no right to make final disposition of these cases, and his action was illegal.

On the application of Lawyers Cherry and Costello, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus. The petitions were to the effect that the sentences were illegal.

"I knew what I was doing," said Magistrate Pool yesterday afternoon, "and if they think I did wrong let them demonstrate it. Here is a man who pleads guilty to stealing 50 cents' worth of onions. What is the use of putting the county to the expense of $300 to try the case? If what I did was illegal, let them test the action."

Transfer Tax on the Gould Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday signed the formal order fixing the amount to be paid by George Gould as proper transfer tax on the estate of his father, Jay Gould, at $132,784.

Rivalry, always rivalry, between everything, everywhere. Not even fall overcoats escape.

A rich dark grey, silk-lined and velvet collared, at $40 tries to assume the lead; but a rough, dark brown and a fine covert, each at $30, friendly with a $25 brown herring-bone, splutter: "You ain't so warm," and it's true, for they belong to the now-so-popular medium-weight class.

Grey herring-bones, black cheviots and coverts, all silk-lined at $25, are continually quarreling among themselves; while way down the line a $15 covert pipes: "Be stuck up, if you want to, but I've more friends than all of you;" and so he has.

Suits—too good to cover up—$14 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Hall Chest from the Dark Ages to Date.

In the dark ages the chest was indispensable. It was a repository of treasures and a seat or table by day, and frequently a bed at night. When the lord went abroad he took his chests with him. At first they were simple—built chiefly for strength; later they were ornamented with hammered iron work in locks, hinges, and clamps, and were really beautiful. In the period of the Renaissance they were covered with wonderful carvings of armorial bearings and other emblems. As the taste and love of ease developed, backs and arms were added, all carved, but the seat was still a lid that lifted. Later cushions were laid upon it and stuffs thrown loosely over it.

We have them representing all periods, Old Norman and Flemish in dark oak; quaint Dutch and English, and more modern ones in mahogany. One of these chests gives the hall a finished and substantial look that cannot be obtained in any other way.

Correct styles at lowest factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Millinery.

TOQUES, and appropriate Street Hats, including the "Tricorne" and "Marquise" shapes. New colors and black, $10.00 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Bishops Decide to Take No Action on Question of Remarriage of Divorced Persons.

DEPUTIES AND CHURCH UNITY

Brief Substitute for the Rev. Dr. Huntington's Amendment to Article 10 of the Constitution Finally Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Important action was taken by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council here to-day on two subjects which have caused much discussion during the deliberations of those bodies. The House of Bishops in secret session, by a vote of 31 to 24, rejected propositions bearing on the subject of the remarriage of divorced persons designed to take the place of those now in existence. The present canons on that subject therefore remain in force.

In the House of Deputies, after a debate which was continued for several days, a step in the direction of Church unity was taken. The discussion of this subject was participated in by the offering of an amendment to the constitution by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York. While agreeing with the principle of this the Deputies finally decided to adopt as an addition to Article 10 a briefer amendment offered by Mr. Faude of Minnesota, as follows:

"But provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations not already in union with this Church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese."

The substitute seemed to satisfy Dr. Huntington, who, under the rules, was given the privilege of closing the debate. He declined to delay the vote, however, merely saying that he wished to express his thanks to Almighty God for the outcome.

The vote stood: Yeas, clerical 55, lay 51; nays, clerical 1, lay 4, and divided, clerical, 2.

The amendment, if adopted by the Bishops, will go to the diocese for action, and must be passed upon by the next General Convention before it becomes operative.

Article 11, as proposed by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, led to a long debate. It deals with alterations and amendments to the Constitution, and as explained by Chairman Dix, proposes no revolutionary changes, but is intended to guard against hasty and inconsiderate action in the House of Deputies when, during the closing days of a convention and probably merely a quorum is present, amendments may be proposed and adopted. The article provides against this by requiring that amendments shall be adopted by a majority of both bodies of the convention entitled to representation. There was some opposition of a desultory character to the recommendations of the committee, but the article was finally agreed to without material change.

The Rev. William Bollard of Northern California proposed that the canon containing the requirements for the ordination of the priesthood be deemed in abeyance in missionary jurisdictions. In a brief speech he pointed out that there were many devout laymen in such districts able to do excellent work, and whom the Church could call upon if the canons permitted. The resolution caused something of a stir, and was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. Mr. Stuck of Dallas, Texas, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of deputies and Bishops to consider ways and means for the erection of memorial chapel at Jamestown, Va., where the first church of the Anglican denomination on this continent was established. The resolution is the outcome of the visit of the delegates to Jamestown last Saturday. It was referred.

A resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Nelson of Western New York was adopted providing that future meetings of the council as far as practicable shall be held in unconsecrated buildings.

In the afternoon, the first general consideration by the deputies of the amendments to the constitution having been concluded, debate upon the report of the Amendment Committee on such amendments as had been passed over or sent back for reconsideration was taken up. The first proposition considered was to amend the title of the constitution, so as to make it read: "Constitution, Adopted in General Convention in Philadelphia, October, 1789, as Amended in Subsequent General Conventions."

Resolutions had been offered to change the title, with a view to broadening its scope and purport, making it more National in character, but the Amendment Committee reported against them, and confined the extension of the title to the addition of the words "as Amended in Subsequent General Conventions."

Next, the deputies considered Article I., reported by the committee in place of that rejected by the deputies earlier in the session of the council. Before the actual consideration of the article began, a long discussion ensued on a proposition by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York, who offered a preamble to the constitution, affirming the Church's faith in the Holy Scriptures as containing all things necessary to salvation. The principal of this proposed amendment met the views of many of the delegates, but at the same time was objected to by others. After a number of changes in the phraseology, it was finally adopted as follows:

"This Church solemnly affirms that it believes the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and adheres to the faith of the Holy Catholic Church, as set forth in the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed."

The vote stood by orders: Clerical—Yeas, 31; nays, 13; divided, 13. Lay—Yeas, 29; nays, 26; divided, 6.

The presiding officer, Delegate Packard of Maryland, announced that the preamble had been carried by a constitutional majority, and the deputies had proceeded to the consideration of other business, when the Rev. Dr. Mallory of Milwaukee raised the point of order that this ruling was incorrect, inasmuch as only one-nine of the fifty-eight lay delegations had voted for it, contrary to the constitution, which required a majority. The Chairman thereupon reversed his ruling, but Mr. Stetson of New York appealed from the decision, and this was pending when the deputies adjourned.

During the consideration of Section 1 of Article I. efforts were made by delegates to insert the words "American" and "Protestant Episcopal," as indicating the church referred to in the article, but these were opposed and voted down.

The deputies concurred in the action of the Bishops in selecting the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., as historiographer of the Church in the United States, to fill the position formerly occupied by the late Bishop Perry.

In the House of Bishops Messrs. Dudley of Kentucky and Hall of Vermont were named as fraternal delegates to attend the next session of the General Synod of the Church in Canada.

Arrangements were announced for the celebration of St. Luke's Day by holy communion at St. John's Church, in which Bishops Doane and Satterlee and the Rev. Morgan Dix will participate. The prayers to be offered will have special reference to the obligations imposed upon this Government in assuming sovereignty over Puerto Rico.

The Bishops concurred in the action of the House of Deputies setting apart the Northern Third of Indiana as a new diocese and also proposed to the deputies the setting apart of the lower third of the State as a missionary jurisdiction.

Article VI. of the proposed new constitution as passed by the deputies was agreed to with an amendment providing for the retrocession of territory ceded to the General Convention by a diocese.

The propositions bearing on the remarriage of divorced persons were made the subject of special consideration for the afternoon session. It was confidently expected that the canons would be amended, and the vote deciding against any change caused some surprise. The matter can now only be taken up again by a two-thirds vote.

SNAKE IN A RUM BARREL.

It Caused Wild Commotion in a Brooklyn Saloon.

John Rafferty, a saloonkeeper at 437 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, went down into his cellar yesterday morning to tap a cask of ale. Immediately the loungers in the barroom heard a blood-chilling yell.

"Some one's got the Willies, I guess," remarked the bartender carelessly, as he pushed a bottle to a thirsty customer.

"Yep; got 'em bad," returned the patron, dexterously tossing off his dram.

Another yell came up through the open cellarway. An instant later Rafferty came bounding up the stairs dragging a dead snake by the tail. The visages of the loungers paled, and there was a concerted rush for the door.

"I found him coming out of an empty rum barrel and laid him out with the beer mallet," explained Rafferty to those who remained. "Gee, but I thought I had 'em at first."

Rafferty had the snake on exhibition behind his bar yesterday, but his steady customers kept away all day.

THE MARACAIBO A TOTAL LOSS.

Neither Red D Coaster Nor Cargo Could Be Saved.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, owners of the Red D Line of steamships, received advices yesterday that their steamship Maracaibo, which had gone ashore on the Venezuelan coast while bound from Curacao for Maracaibo, would be a complete loss. She had no passengers aboard, and the Captain and crew of thirty men were reported safe. The Maracaibo arrived at Curacao from New York, via Ponce, P. R., Oct. 13, having taken a number of passengers from here for Puerto Rico and Venezuela, but none was bound for Maracaibo, it was said. About 900 tons of general cargo from this port were lost. Vessel and cargo were covered by insurance.

The Maracaibo, in command of Capt. Reith, was a small steamer, being of not more than 1,200 tons register, used as a coaster between ports on the north coast of South America as a feeder for the main New York service. She came to New York during the Summer for an overhauling, and after being laid up for two months for repairs had just returned to Venezuela when she was wrecked.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Cruiser Brooklyn Floated Into the Timber Dry Dock.

The cruiser Brooklyn was floated into the timber dry dock, No. 3, at the navy yard yesterday morning. She is to be thoroughly overhauled. Some of the plates will have to be removed, as they have bulged. On the starboard side a plate damaged by a six-inch shell from one of the Spanish cruisers is to be repaired, and machinists were yesterday cutting out the damaged piece. As the water was pumped out of the dock the crew on the pontoons scrubbed the bottom plates of the cruiser, and soon had them fairly clean. The Brooklyn will be in the dock probably two weeks. Her tall stacks are to be made ten feet longer in order to give more draught to her furnaces.

The battleship Indiana, which narrowly escaped being injured by the sea wall caving in on Saturday afternoon, has been moved to a berth at the foot of Main Street.

The training ship Annapolis, which was converted into a gunboat at the beginning of the war, is being put back into her old rig of a barkentine. Her topmasts have been set up on end and the yards on the foremast are being sent up.

The cruiser Topeka is berthed near the Vermont, and is being overhauled.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Meeting of the Section of Geology and Mineralogy.

The section of geology and mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences met last evening in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street, Prof. J. F. Kemp of Columbia in the chair. Prof. Kemp read a paper on the copper mines at Ducktown, Polk County, Tenn., and exhibited a collection of specimens taken from them. Among these were some garnets, the presence of which at Ducktown, Prof. Kemp said, is not noted in any of the works on mineralogy. They are, he said, the finest he has found in America. The paper was illustrated with views of several mines and landscapes the latter showing the desolate-looking region, due to the destruction of trees by the fumes from the roasters where the copper is prepared for the smelters. These fumes, which fill the atmosphere for miles, also destroy telegraph wires and barbed-wire fences.

Prof. Arthur Hollick of Columbia read a paper on "Notes on Glacial Phenomena of Staten Island" and Francis C. Nicholas one on "The Sedimentary Formations of Northern South America," with an exhibition of a large number of geological specimens.

Prof. G. F. Kunz showed a piece of the meteoric stone that fell at Andover, Me., Aug. 5, 1898, and read from his correspondent at Andover a brief statement of the meteor's fall. The stone, which was not found until two days after it had fallen, had then the temperature of the earth in which it was imbedded. As it was raining when it fell the roaring noise which it made, which was heard at a distance of fifteen miles, was mistaken for thunder. The meteorolite has not yet been scientifically examined.

Shorter Hours for Printers.

It was reported yesterday that at the convention of the International Typographical Union in Syracuse a satisfactory arrangement had been made with the Typothetae regarding working hours. It was agreed that all members of the Typothetae should work their employes nine and a half hours a day from Nov. 21 next to Nov. 21, 1899, when the nine-hour work day should become the rule. This will apply to compositors, mailers, stereotypers, pressmen, electrotypers, and feeders.

Park Board Wins Against Cabman.

The question as to whether cabmen can keep their cabs or other vehicles for hire in the public squares and other places adjoining the parks, which are under the jurisdiction of the Park Board, was decided by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in favor of the Park Board, which has maintained that the right to grant permits to such cabmen as they think fit vests in the board.

Specials.

"Kotedsilk" Underwear for Men, the inside is of pure silk, light, warm, durable, unshrinkable, $3 a garment.

A New Scarf—the large English Square — extraordinary rich effects, $1.50.

Alpine & Derby Hats, $3.
Golf Hats, $2.
Golf Caps, 50c. to $1.
Ladies' Alpine Hats, latest fall shades and trimmings, $2.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Registered Trade Mark.

TABLE LINEN.

To the housewife who, as the social season approaches, takes just pride in the refinement of texture and appropriateness of design in her linen table service, we speak with confidence concerning our supply of these goods. Here are cloths for tables, round or square, embroidered cloths of exquisite design, hemstitched ones of rare beauty, while the plain, every-day goods do not suffer by comparison. In all of these the range of sizes is amazing, and in all napkins are to be found to match.

"THE LINEN STORE,"
James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Carpet Dept.

Very Fine Wilton,
$1.65,
(new patterns),
value $2.35.

Best Body Brussels,
$1.00
per yard.

Also a new and attractive display of
Oriental Rugs.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bismarck Memorial Services,
Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
With the assistance of Madame Johanna Gadski, soprano; Prof. M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia (address in English); Hon. Carl Schurz (address in German), and the Liederkranz and Arion Societies and United Singers of New York.
PRICE OF SEATS:
Orchestra Chairs $2.50
Orchestra Seats 2.00
Dress Circle 1.50
Balcony 1.00
Family Circle 50
General Admission 1.00
Boxes, 6 Seats 25.00
Boxes, 4 Seats 15.00
After the services at 10 o'clock P. M., torchlight procession.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
LAST WEEKS. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
In preparation a new play of Continental times entitled
THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW,
by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"A Nation's Duet," 2 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Oct. 26, at 8:15.
Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30.
Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
New Burlesque, Sir Andy De Bootjack, Introduced in the 2d Edition of "In Gotham," FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15, Sat. Mat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. Presenting a New Farce.
ON AND OFF.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN. HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. LAST WEEK But One. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

COLUMBUS. Col. Th. Stock Company. As You Like It.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILLIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MATS. WED. & SAT.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Still Turning Away Money! The Turtle

Keith's Continuous Performance
Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success: O'BRIEN & HAVEL. 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Clorindy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk. Biograph. Chas. J. Kilpatrick. Everything Good.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's The Fortune Teller.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. 50TH PERF. W